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First Annual Report

BOARD OF PAROLE

OF THE

N. Y. City Reformatory

OF

MISDEMEANANTS

PRESS OF
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND
1907

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BOARD OF PAROLE
OF THE
N. Y. City Reformatory
OF
Misdemeanants,

148 East 20th Street

New York City

PRESS OF
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND
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v. 1

BOARD OF PAROLE
OF THE
N. Y. C. REFORMATORY OF MISDEMEANANTS

148 EAST 20TH STREET,

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 12, 1907.

HON. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

Mayor.

DEAR SIR :

I beg to transmit herewith, the First Annual Report
of the Board of Parole of the New York City Reformatory of
Misdemeanants.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN V. COGGEY,

President.

First of 11-3

Members of the Board of Parole.

Hon. JOHN V. COGGY,	President Served since Nov. 13, 1906
“ WILLIAM E. WYATT,	“ “ Sept. 1, 1904
“ ROBERT J. WILKIN,	“ “ “ “ “
“ JAMES J. WALSH,	“ “ Feb. 1, 1906
“ EDWARD J. DOOLEY,	“ “ Dec. 1, 1904
Mr. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER,	“ “ Sept. 1, 1904
“ JOHN C. HEINTZ,	“ “ “ “ “
“ DOMINICK DI DARIO,	“ “ “ “ “
“ JAMES F. BOYLE,	“ “ Jan. 1, 1906

Hon. FRANCIS J. LANTRY,	Resigned Oct. 10, 1906,
“ EDMOND J. BUTLER,	“ June 22, 1905,
“ JOHN B. MAYO,	Term expired Feb. 1, 1906,
Mr. RICHARD BAKER,	Resigned Jan. 1, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

of the City of New York

OFFICE OF NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY

Hart's Island, N. Y., January 10, 1907

To the Honorable Board of Parole,

New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants:

GENTLEMEN :

I beg leave to submit herewith to your Honorable Board a copy of my annual report to Commissioner of Correction, Hon. John V. Coggey. As this report covers every point that in my opinion would be of interest to the Board, it serves a double purpose, and with no thought on my part of making one secondary to the other. Statistics and biographical tables referred to are omitted in this report as they have already been presented by the Secretary and made a matter of record.

Thanking you gentlemen, for your confidence and kindly support, I am,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN E. VAN DE CARR.

Overseer.

January 1st, 1907.

Hon. John V. Coggey, Commissioner,

Department of Correction.

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the first annual report of this institution for the initial year of its existence, ending December 31, 1906. As the first and only one exclusively for misdemeanants thus far established in the United States, it has, to an unusual extent, been critically watched by philanthropists and those interested in modern methods of penology. For this reason and because the system under which we are working is unfamiliar to a large body of citizens, it is, perhaps, incumbent upon me to include a few explanatory words. In this connection, I beg to say that I had the honor to represent the Department of Correction at the annual congress of the National Prison Association, held in Albany, N. Y., from the 15th to the 20th of September, 1906. At the request of the Department, I addressed the congress on our Reformatory, and as it is my duty to report to you what I said on that occasion, and as I then covered the ground just mentioned, a double purpose will be accomplished by incorporating the address herein.

“Recently we have heard much from and of a class of writers whom President Roosevelt has termed the men with the ‘Muck Rake.’ Now whether or not we believe that these men of the ‘Muck Rake’ are doing commendable work, I think we will all agree that, if they would bring about permanent reform in both high and low places, they should start at the bottom and not at the top. If we are really going, some day, to put a stop to dishonesty and crime, we must direct our efforts toward the guidance of the young. That, of course, is now a generally accepted truth,

but I repeat it because there never was a time when the necessity for concerted and herculean work in this direction was so apparent ; never a time of much, if any, greater increase in the number of our juvenile criminals.

The man with the 'Muck Rake' has his rake fixed in high places. He has chosen wisely if he seeks merely the sensational. It attracts more attention to expose a President than to denounce the office boy. But, there is the rub—the boy. It is of what we are trying to do with and for the boy of New York City, for the thousands of our 'Apprentices in Crime,' that I have been asked to speak to you to-day as the representative of our Commissioner of Correction. While I cannot hope fully to take this place, I at least have the advantage of being able to testify to the constant aid and warmest sympathy he has given the founding and early growth of our 'New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants.'

That institution, in its system, differs but little from others with which you are familiar; but it may interest you as being the only one in the United States solely for Misdemeanants. More than that, it has a certain unique character from the fact that, while the indeterminate sentence elsewhere has been in successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, the City of New York is now for the first time testing it.

In my opinion the Charter of the Greater City gave New York the most magnificent opportunity in its history to solve a problem vital to every citizen. Unfortunately—and in this, no doubt, our experience is but a repetition of that of many in this body—there has been nothing like the financial appropriation needed to make the institution effective. The wisdom of the Charter's makers, the zeal of the Commissioner of Correction and the hearty co-operation of the entire Department, have been able to accomplish but a small part of what should be done if the future City is to have any perceptible freedom from crime.

For its initial test of the indeterminate sentence the city has chosen a class midway between Children and Criminals of advanced years, namely: Misdemeanants between the ages of sixteen and thirty years. Among those whom I address are doubtless

both supporters and opponents of graduate penalties; but I think we are all agreed in the wisdom of applying the indeterminate sentence to those between the ages named. I presume we must not look upon it as the final and perfect solving of all penological problems, but certainly for the class with which I am brought in contact it is the best method of dealing with crime thus far given a practical test. Certainly in New York we need the nearest possible approach to a perfect system. It being the Metropolis, it has the greatest criminal population, and the boys of its poor and ignorant and dangerous classes are subject to the greatest temptations to a criminal life. It must be noted, however, that New York is not really representative of the United States in its record of crime, for the reason that in the neighborhood of one-half of its criminals are of foreign birth or percentage. It is needless to say, too, that the boys at our Reformatory form an almost infinitesimal per cent. of the total number of Misdemeanants known or unknown to the Police of the Greater City. Last year about 3,000 children were brought before the Brooklyn Childrens' Court alone, and it has been estimated that damage in one form or another to the extent of \$30,000,000 is annually committed in the Greater City by those within or under the age limit of our Reformatory. It will thus be seen that the problem with which we are wrestling is one having astounding financial dimensions.

As I have said, our first real Reformatory, the City's first experience with the indeterminate sentence, and the Country's first institution exclusively for Misdemeanants, is the child of the Greater New York Charter. By that Charter it became the duty of the Commissioner of Correction 'to cause all criminals and Misdemeanants under his charge to be classified as far as practicable, so that youthful and less hardened offenders shall not be rendered more depraved by association with and the example of the older and more hardened' and 'to set apart one or more of the Penal Institution in this Department for the custody of such youthful offenders.' Such an institution was established on Hart's Island in the City of New York and known as the Reform School.

By an act of the Legislature, passed in 1904, the Charter was amended and this institution was continued and known after January 1st, 1905, as the 'New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants.' Any male person between the ages of sixteen and thirty, after conviction by a Magistrate or Court in the City of New York of an Offense, Charge, Misdemeanor or Crime, other than a felony, may be committed for Reform treatment.' The time of such imprisonment is terminated by the Board of Parole. It must not exceed three years, but must continue at least three months.

The Board of Parole consists of nine Commissioners who serve without compensation for a term of one year. Constituting it are the Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York, a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions of the First Division, a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions of the Second Division, a City Magistrate of the First Division, a City Magistrate of the Second Division, and four persons appointed by the Mayor of the City of New York. The Board has adopted a uniform system by means of which an inmate may work out his release on Parole, which is determined by merit marks based on Demeanor, Labor and Study. This system is best explained by quoting the first three rules adopted by the Board:

RULE I. All inmates enter the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants in the second grade.

RULE II. If such inmate shall obtain nine hundred (900) merit marks he shall thereafter enter the first or highest grade.

RULE III. If such Inmate shall violate any rules of the Reformatory, or shall in any way be disobedient or ungovernable, he shall be reduced to the third or lowest grade and no such inmate shall re-enter the second grade unless he shall have obtained three hundred (300) merit marks.

When an inmate is eligible for release on parole and is so recommended by me to the Board, he is placed on Parole in charge of a Parole Officer for a period of at least six (6) months, provided he has a home to go to or employment whereby he can

become self-sustaining. Should he violate his parole at any time, the Board of Parole has power to revoke the same and cause his re-arrest and re-imprisonment as if Parole had not been ordered. To carry out the system as prescribed by the Board of Parole, the Commissioner has made the following provisions: The spiritual welfare of the inmates is faithfully cared for by the Catholic, Hebrew and Protestant Chaplains of the Department of Correction. Their scholastic education is provided for by a teacher from the Board of Education, who has formed two classes, thus enabling one-half of the inmates to attend school in the forenoon and the other half in the afternoon. Their industrial education is provided for in six (6) different trade schools, viz: knitting of socks and stockings, shoemaking, telegraphy, tailoring, painting and laying of cosmocrete walks. Their military education consists of instruction in the school of the soldier, company and battalion drills, setting up and calisthenic exercises. Guns have also been ordered, and when delivered, instruction in the manual of arms will be given.

The buildings now in use were once occupied, years ago, by the State Insane, and had to be re-constructed from foundation to roof. The dormitory has been wired for electric lighting, and newly furnished: the mess-halls have been installed with new utensils, tables, dishes, etc., and bathrooms, toilets and wash-rooms are provided with sanitary floors and the most approved sanitary plumbing. Our workshop has been equipped with improved machinery and stocked with material for manufacturing purposes. The workshop and dormitories are admirably light and perfect in sanitation. Our admirable location on one of the most picturesque islands in Long Island Sound permits of certain inexpensive aids to reformation, such as base ball and open-air bathing.

I have said that our system differs but little from others with which you are familiar, and perhaps the only difference is in the fact that we have no cellular system whatever. To a certain extent we have found it necessary to modify this. We have three grades but treatment of all is practically the same, the distinction

being evident only in the number of their credit marks. Now while we have supposedly an institution solely for Misdemeanants among our boys are always a few who have been confined in the Penitentiary, and whose most recent offence was doubtless in many cases a felony, although by legal means probably known to you all, changed by name to misdemeanor. It will be evident that this class should not be admitted to constant freedom of association with the others, and that there are times when the cellular system becomes imparative. Therefore, in a new building about to be constructed, provision will be made for a reasonable number of cells. But it must be noted that they are to be occupied only by third grade inmates. In other words, no boy will be punished with the cell because of his record previous to his arrest. It will thus be seen that we have no intentions to return in the slightest to prison discipline as part of that of the Reformatory. In fact our experiment has already convinced us that the modern ideas on this subject are purely scientific and not sentimental, and that many sent to prison should first be placed in some reformatory where the class of institution in which they should justly be detained could safely be determined.

We also feel it may become necessary to extend the minimum term of three months to a longer period. A sentence is really not reformatory if the minimum is three months; at least the reformation is but temporary. Permanent reformation requires the teaching of a trade, and a trade cannot be learned in that time, although we have accomplished surprising results in that period. To secure the greatest good to the boy, the trades taught should be those that are best paid, namely the building trades, including carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, stonecutters, etc., and to this end the Commissioner of Correction is establishing trade schools for instructions in these branches. Arrangements are also being made to install a plant for the manufacturing of cement hollow building blocks and cement bricks and the erection of buildings by the inmates with this material. Appertaining to the subject of trade instruction I desire to submit for your individual consideration a matter that may aid in the good work of all that are asso-

ciated with Reformatories, namely: An opening of relationship between the Reformatory workshop and the outside employers of skilled labor and the Trades-Unions, by which the institution shall give to each outgoing boy a certificate indicating the quality, character and duration of his work, that work to count as an equivalent to an equal amount in his apprenticeship, three months or three years, as the case may be, being taken from the four years of apprenticeship required by the Unions. It seems consistent to believe that the Unions would not object to issuing him an apprentice card, nor to admitting him as a journeyman (the time in the Reformatory being recognized) when he had passed the required examination.

It is not our business to enter into the rights or wrongs of the labor problems, but to do what we can to give those placed in our care the opportunity to enter labor's best paid fields. If this mutually helpful understanding with employers and Trades-Unions can be brought about, I feel that the future is full of promise for our Reformatory of Misdemeanants.

Considering our youth, I think our Commissioner of Correction may justly pride himself upon the work thus far accomplished. The aptitude shown by the boys in all the trades thus far taught, and the rapidity with which they have advanced in their scholastic education and our school in telegraphy, has convinced us that we are on the right road in this great problem of what to do with our Juvenile Misdemeanants.

INMATE POPULATION.

Number of Inmates received at the Reformatory from December 22nd, 1905, to December 1st, 1906, practically the first year of its existence.....436

Returned for violation of parole..... 11

447

Of which there were:

Released on court order and resented to
the Penitentiary.....1

Discharged upon court order; an appeal hav-
ing been taken and the judgment of conviction
reversed.....1

Released by the court of Special Sessions, re-
missions of fines.....7

Paroled at meeting of March 13, 1906.....1

April 13, 1906.....8

May 8, 1906.....22

June 12, 1906.....25

July 10, 1906.....35

August 14, 1906.....37

September 11, 1906.....24

October 9, 1906.....28

November 13, 1906.....29

December 11, 1906.....41

Total number paroled.....250

Escaped3 262

Leaving the census at the Reformatory on
December 31, 1906.....185

HEALTH OF INMATES.

It is gratifying to state that the health of the Inmates has
been very good. There have been no epidemics.

Hospital cases treated: Pulmonary tuberculosis..... 2

 Malaria.....25

 Cardiac diseases.....10

 Rheumatism..... 1

 Nephritics..... 3

 Total..... 41

Many minor conditions requiring treatment but not of such
a nature as to require admission to the hospital have occurred.

SPIRITUAL WELFARE

Their spiritual welfare has been faithfully cared for by the Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew Chaplains of the Department of Correction, and attendance at religious services has been usually large though not compulsory.

SCHOLASTIC EDUCATION

The school connected with this Reformatory has two sessions each day and is conducted by a teacher nominated by the Board of Education of New York City. The inmates who attend school in the morning are employed in the workshops, etc., in the afternoon and those who attend school in the afternoon, work in the morning.

The average attendance at each session is about 40 inmates; 80 daily.

Every effort is made to give the inmates a practical knowledge of reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic. These subjects are considered fundamental, yet in addition to this course, an attempt is made to give them some knowledge of grammar, composition, history, geography and drawing. It is a matter of some difficulty to classify or to grade the pupils. Many of them have been through the Grammar grades of the Public Schools, and there are others who cannot speak English or who have never attended any school and in consequence are almost illiterate. Quite a number of these backward inmates, I am glad to state succeed in learning to read, write, etc., before they leave the Reformatory. The progress of the school, on the whole, has been satisfactory.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Knitting

Our principal industry for the first few months of the year was instruction in knitting of socks and stockings. We had twenty-eight (28) machines and we found this industry more useful in keeping their hands and minds employed than that of pro-

duction or of usefulness to the inmates after their release from the Reformatory in seeking employment on the outside. This industry has therefore been abandoned and the machines packed for shipment to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island. Still in the matter of production we made as follows:—

Men's socks.....	doz. pairs,	602
Women's stockings.....	“ “	257
Extra tops; socks and stockings.....	“ “	320

Telegraphy.

I regret to report that for some time the school in telegraphy has also been abandoned owing to the lack of funds by which the instruction could be continued. I trust this is but temporary as the results attained in a brief time were most gratifying. Forty-two (42) inmates are taught, twenty (20) of whom could receive and send messages when released on parole.

Shoemaking.

The abandonment of the knitting industry has permitted the enlargement of the more useful shoemaking industry so that when our motor power is fully established we will be able to employ about seventy-five (75) inmates, and manufacture about fifty (50) pairs of shoes daily. During the past few months we have been handicapped for the want of motor power owing to the fact of repairs and improvements going on in the boiler and engine rooms, so that all told we have not had more than one month's use of motor power for our machinery. During the year about two hundred (200) inmates have been instructed in manufacturing shoes and we have obtained the following results:—

Cut by patterns:	pairs brogans.....	1960
	“ Womens.....	1690
	“ Misses.....	160
Made complete:	pairs Men's shoes.....	1290
	“ Women's shoes.....	401
Uppers cut, sewed and prepared for lasting:		
	pairs Women's.....	291
Repaired for Inmates:	Pairs.....	295

Painting.

An average of ten (10) inmates have been daily instructed and engaged in the practical work of painting under the tuition of a foreman painter from the Department of Correction, and of the number taught I can say that forty (40) could earn good wages by employment in that trade on the outside. During the past nine months they have painted inside and outside of our dormitory, workshop and many other buildings on the island, details of which work have been given in my quarterly reports.

Tailoring.

This industry has been established a trifle more than three months and operated solely by the inmates without the aid of instructors except from among themselves. Three or four had some previous knowledge of the trade and they in turn have taught others, so that now from ten (10) to twelve (12) inmates are daily engaged in this work. They have made:

Night shirts.....	266
Top " 	412
Uniform coats	41
Uniform vests.....	16
" pants.....	9
Repaired old suits.....	200
" " shirts.....	100
Pillow slips	221
Small hand towels.....	449

CEMENT AND CONCRETE.

The manufacture of cement hollow building blocks and cement bricks of which reference is made has now been established and probably by the time this reaches you sufficient product will have been turned out for the construction of a building. With one double cement stone machine we are turning out an average of 170 blocks daily, size 8"x8"x16" and 8"x10"x20", and with a single brick machine an average of 750 bricks daily.

Since May 1st, 1906, fifty-eight (58) inmates, a daily average of eighteen (18) have been instructed and engaged in the work of laying cosmocrete sidewalks and concrete floors, with following results :

Sidewalks laid,	square feet,	7125
Flooring laid,	“ “	6678
Curb & Gutter laid,	“ “	945
Concrete work,	cubic “	572

Other inmates have been engaged in excavating for sidewalks and flooring, hauling of sand and stone, dormitory and mess-hall work, etc., so that all have been employed in work of various kinds during the year.

Following this will be found statistics and tables of their biographical and other records which were carefully and systematically compiled by the Secretary of the Board of Parole ; it remains for me, therefore, only to submit to you such suggestions as the first year's existence of the Institute has seemed to make advisable.

I would suggest the extension of the minimum term of sentence to a much longer period for the reasons heretofore mentioned in my address.

I would strongly recommend the adoption of a cellular system to the extent and for the reasons also previously mentioned.

To make this Institution more efficient we should have strict military discipline, which would require a military instructor, parade ground and a hall or shed sufficiently large for battalion and regimental drills with uniforms and guns.

I most earnestly advise a complete separation of this institution from other institutions on the island, as experience has taught us that the unavoidable intermingling of our inmates, with those of the Branch Workhouse and Reform School and mechanics constantly employed here, is a menace to the work of reformation. The Northern portion of Hart's Island, comprising many acres of ground, affords a most admirable site for buildings such as we require and one that can be readily isolated from other interests in

the island. With the stock we will have on hand in the early Spring, and with the addition of a couple more machines, we could manufacture enough cement stone blocks to erect a building sufficiently large for dormitories, cells and other purposes, ready for occupancy in the early Fall. Construction of other buildings could quickly follow, and in a short time we would have an institution creditable to the City of New York.

The matter of organization and systematizing the work of the Reformatory has been one of no small moment, and in bringing about results obtained, I desire to thank the officers under my charge for their diligence and faithfulness in the performance of a duty that was new to all concerned.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the kindly co-operation and interest your Honor and other officials of the Department have shown and assisted in making possible the best results obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN E. VAN DE CARR,

Overseer.

Board of Parole of the

N. Y. City Reformatory of Misdemeanants

148 East 20th Street, New York City.

GENTLEMEN :

I enclose herewith statistical report for the period from December 22, 1905, to December 31, 1906, which has been compiled from the records of the Board of Parole, together with a Summary of Record of the conduct of Paroled Inmates, compiled from the records and with the assistance of Parole Officers Andrew R. Bliss and William H. Hogan.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. GILCHRIST,

Secretary.

Number of Inmates received at the Reformatory from December 22, 1905, to December 31, 1906 ; practically the first year of its existence.....436
 Re-arrested and returned for violation of parole..... 11

Total, 447

Of which number there were:

Released on Court order and resentenced to the Penitentiary..... 1
 Discharged upon Court order; an appeal having been taken and judgment of conviction reversed 1
 Released by the Court of Special Sessions, remission of fines..... 7
 Paroled at meeting of March 13, 1906 1
 April 13, 1906..... 8
 May 8, 1906.....22
 June 12, 1906.....25
 July 10, 1906.....35
 August 14, 1906...37
 Sept. 11, 1906.....24
 October 9, 1906...28
 Nov. 13, 1906.....29
 Dec. 11, 190641

Total number paroled 250
 Escaped, 3 262

Number of Inmates at Reformatory Dec. 31, 1906 185

Attention is called to the following comparison of the conduct of Paroled Inmates who had been paroled in the custody of members of the Board and the Secretary before the appropriation had been made providing for the salaries of Parole Officers, showing that since Parole Officers had been appointed an increase has been made in the percentage of Inmates making satisfactory reports, and a decrease has been made in the percentage of Inmates who had been making more or less unsatisfactory reports, together with those Inmates who had returned to crime.

Before the appointment of the Parole Officers, twenty-seven Inmates were released on Parole in the custody of the various members of the Board of Parole and the Secretary of the Board of Parole. The record of these Inmates while on parole is as follows :

Conduct satisfactory.....	17 or 62.96 per cent
Conduct more or less unsatisfactory 4 or 14.82 per cent	
Returned to crime.....	6 or 22.22 “
Conduct unsatisfactory.....	10 or 37.04 per cent
Total.....	27 or 100.00 per cent

Since the appointment of two Parole Officers, 223 Inmates were released on Parole in their custody, and the record of these Inmates while on parole is as follows :

Conduct satisfactory.....	159 or 71.30 per cent
Conduct more or less unsatisfactory 46 or 20.80 per cent	
Returned to crime.....	16 or 6.95 per cent
Conduct unsatisfactory.....	62 or 27.75 per cent
Died.....	2 or .95 per cent
Total,	223 or 100.00 per cent

Summary of Record of Parole Inmates

During the year 1906.

Served well and earned final discharge from parole.....	28 or 11.20 per cent
In foreign countries.....	2 .80 “
In hospitals.....	1 .40 “
Employed, reporting regularly, and making good report	135 54.00 “
Not working at present, but reporting regularly.....	10 4.00 “
Conduct on parole satisfactory,	176 70.40 per cent

Returned to Reformatory for violation of parole.....	11	or 4.40	per cent
Ordered re-arrested for violation of parole, but not yet apprehended.....	29	“ 11.60	“
Under investigation or temporarily lost sight of.....	10	“ 4.00	“
<hr/>			
<i>Conduct on parole more or less unsatis.</i>	50	or 20.00	per cent
Returned to the Reformatory on a new charge.....	8	or 3.20	per cent
In other prisons.....	14	“ 5.60	“
<hr/>			
<i>Returned to crime</i>	22	“	8.80 per cent
Died,	2	or .80	“ .80 “
<hr/>			
Total,	250	“	100.00 “

Reports Made by Inmates While on Parole.

Number of Reports made by Paroled Inmates at Inmates' homes,.....	729
Number of Reports made by Paroled Inmates at the homes of the Parole Officers,.....	402
Number of Reports made by Paroled Inmates at the office of the Board of Parole,.....	477
Number of Reports made by Paroled Inmates at all other places,.....	641
<hr/>	
Number of reports made in person by Paroled Inmates,....	2249
Number of reports made by letter or through any other source,.....	252
<hr/>	
Total number of reports made by Paroled Inmates,....	2501
<hr/>	
Number of applications for Parole investigated,.....	319

Biographical tables compiled from information relating to 436 Inmates sentenced to the N. Y. City Reformatory during the period from December 22, 1905 to December 31, 1906.

In Relation to Inmates Themselves.

Educational.

Without any education (Illiterate).....	58 or	5.74 per cent		
Night School, (simply read or write with difficulty).....	4 or	.92	"	"
Attend school in foreign countries,.....	25 or	5.74	"	"
Schooling received in various prison institutions,	1 or	.23	"	"
Primary Grade-ordinary common school.	35 or	8.03	"	"
Grammer Grade,.....	339 or	77.76	"	"
High School.....	5 or	1.12	"	"
College and University graduates.....	2 or	.46	"	"

Nominal Religious Faith or Training.

Unknown.....	1 or	.23 per cent		
Protestant.....	77 or	17.66	"	"
Catholic.....	246 or	56.42	"	"
Hebrew.....	112 or	25.69	"	"

Character of Associations.

Bad	225 or	57.57 per cent		
Doubtful.....	57 or	13.07	"	"
Fair	11 or	2.52	"	"
Good.....	117 or	26.84	"	"

Industrial.

Worked at trades,.....	143 or	32.80 per cent		
Clerks, book-keepers and office help.....	35 or	7.57	"	"
Salesmen.....	10 or	2.29	"	"
Messengers, cash, tool and wagon boys, newsboys, bootblacks and elevator runners.....	108 or	24.76	"	"
Barbers, waiters, servants and restaurant help.....	16 or	3.67	"	"
Peddlers, fruit stand attendants, etc.....	5 or	1.15	"	"

Laborers and truck drivers.....	99 or 22.71	per cent
Farm hands.....	3 or .69	“ “
Chauffeurs	2 or .46	“ “
Actor	1 or .23	“ “
Piano player.....	1 or .23	“ “
Newspaper correspondent.....	1 or .23	“ “
Missellaneous	13 or 2.98	“ “
No occupation.....	1 or .23	“ “

Nature of Offense.

Petit larceny.....	307	or 70.64 per cent
Petit larceny and assault.....	1	
Attempted petit larceny.....	1	
Violation Hotel Law.....	1	
Unlawful entry.....	10	
Loitering and unlawful entry.....	2	
Carrying burglars' tools.....	4	
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	
Pawning stolen goods.....	1	
Defacing and destroying property.....	3	

Offenses against property 331 or 75.92 per cent

Assault 3rd Degree.....	13
Attempted assault.....	1
Fighting.....	1
Carrying concealed weapons.....	5
Corrupting the morals of a child.....	1
Encouraging small boys to steal.....	1

Offenses against the person..... 22 or 5.04 per cent

Disorderly conduct.....	31
Disorderly conduct and incorrigible.....	8
Incorrigible	19
Vagrancy.....	11
Vagrancy, disorderly conduct and incorrigible.....	4
Loitering and acting suspiciously.....	3

Suspicious person.....	1
Intoxication.....	3
Selling obscene literature.....	1
Degenerate habits.....	1
Vicious associations.....	1

Offenses against the peace..... 83 or 19.04 per cent

Total.....436 100.00 per cent

Age of Admission.

86	Inmates at 16 years of age	15	Inmates at 22 years of age
110	“ 17 “ “	11	“ 23 “ “
82	“ 18 “ “	7	“ 24 “ “
62	“ 19 “ “	6	“ 25 “ “
28	“ 20 “ “	2	“ 28 “ “
26	“ 21 “ “	1	“ 29 “ “

Youngest Inmate was 16 years of age.

Oldest Inmate was 29 years of age.

Average age on admission was 18 years and 4 months.

Lightest Inmate weighed 70 lbs.

Heaviest Inmate weighed 162 lbs.

Average weight of Inmates was 119½ lbs.

Shortest Inmate was 3 ft. 10 inches in height.

Tallest Inmate was 6 ft. in height.

Average height of 436 Inmates was 5 ft. 3¾ inches.

Physical Condition on Admission.

In poor health, 23 or 5.28 per cent.

In somewhat impaired health, 43 or 9.86 per cent.

In good health, 374 or 84.86 per cent.

Nativity of Inmates.

United States.....	311 or 71.33 per cent
Austria-Hungary.....	21
Russia.....	39
Germany.....	7
England.....	2
Italy.....	39
Ireland.....	7
Roumania.....	2
France.....	2
Canada.....	3
Sweden.....	1
Greece.....	1
Poland.....	1
<hr/>	
Foreign Born, 125 or 28.67 per cent	
Total,	436 Inmates

Nativity of Parents of Inmates.

United States	103 or 23.63 per cent
Austria and Hungary.....	30
Russia,.....	60
Germany	34
England.....	9
Italy.....	64
Ireland.....	54
Roumania.....	2
France.....	1
Canada.....	4
Sweden.....	4
Greece.....	1
Poland.....	1
Bohemia.....	3
Scotland.....	1
Unknown foreign country.....	3
<hr/>	

Both parents born in same foreign
country.....271 or 62.15 per cent

Germany-England.....	2
Ireland-England.....	2
Ireland-Germany.....	2
Ireland-Scotland.....	1
Roumania-Russia.....	1
Roumania-Hungary.....	1
Germany-France.....	2
Germany-Russia.....	1
Germany-Denmark.....	1
Germany-Switzerland.....	2
France-Italy.....	1
Ireland-Holland.....	1

Parents born in foreign countries,
of different nationalities.....17 or 3.90 per cent

United States-Sweden.....	1
“ “ Canada.....	2
“ “ England.....	1
“ “ France.....	1
“ “ Germany.....	14
“ “ Ireland.....	20
“ “ Russia.....	1
“ “ Belgium.....	1
“ “ Scotland.....	2
“ “ Italy.....	1
“ “ West Indies.....	1

One parent born in United States
and the other parent in foreign
country45 or 10.32 per cent

Total.....436 100.00 per cent

Commitments.

Judge McMahon.....	1
Recorder Goff.....	20
Judge Cowing.....	16
Judge O'Sullivan.....	32
Judge Rosalsky.....	29

Total number committed from Court of
 General Sessions..... 98 or 22.46 per cent

Judge Aspinall.....	8
Judge Crane	2

Total number committed from Kings
 County Court..... 10 or 2.29 per cent
 Court of Special Sessions, First Divis'n 166 or 38.08 per cent
 Court of Special Session, Second Divis'n 67 or 15.37 per cent

Magistrate Walsh.....	12
" Crane	11
" Breen.....	6
" Baker.....	9
" Barlow.....	21
" Cornell.....	10
" Finn.....	1
" Mayo.....	1
" Steinert.....	1
" Wahle.....	6
" Finelite.....	1
" Whitman.....	1
" Sweetzer.....	2

Total number committed by City Magis-
 trates, First Division..... 82 or 18.81 per cent

Magistrate Dooley.....	4
“ Voorhees.....	2
“ Naumer.....	2
“ O'Reilly.....	3
“ Steers.....	1
“ Hyland.....	1

Total number committed by City Magistrates, Second Division..... 13 or 2.99 per cent

Total number of commitments, 436

Previous Criminal Record.

Never convicted of any previous charge...223 or 58.03 per cent

Convicted for 2d offense.....145 or 33.26 “

“ “ 3d “ 28 or 6.42 “

“ “ 4th “ 7 or 1.60 “

“ “ 5th “ 1 or .23 “

“ “ 7th “ 1 or .23 “

“ “ 9th “ 1 or .23 “

So far as can be ascertained, about 40.60 per cent. of the Inmates sentenced to the Reformatory had previously served time in other institutions, as follows :

8 Truaut School.

21 New York Juvenile Asylum.

44 New York Catholic Protectory, one term.

2 “ “ “ “ three terms.

1 Brooklyn Disciplinary School, two terms.

1 State Industrial School at Rochester, N. Y.

1 Concord Massachusetts Reformatory.

18 New York House of Refuge, one term

1 “ “ “ “ two terms.

1 Jail, Snake Hill, N. J.

1 Hudson County, N. J. Jail.

4 City Prison.

18 Workhouse, Blackwell's Island.

- 31 Hart's Island Reform School, Branch Workhouse, 1 term.
 4 " " " " " " " 2 terms.
 3 New York County Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island.
 4 Kings County Penitentiary.
 9 Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn.
 2 New York State Reformatory at Elmira.
 2 Auburn Prison.
 1 Sing Sing Prison.
 30 Previously paroled under various authorities.
 13 Fined.

In Relation to Parents of Inmates.

167	<i>Inmates had both parents living.....</i>	<i>38.30 per cent</i>
33	Inmates with mother dead and father remarried.....	7.57
26	Inmates with father dead and mother remarried.....	5.96
1	Inmate with parents divorced and mother remarried.....	.23
<hr/>		
60	<i>Inmates with a stepfather or a stepmother...</i>	<i>13.76 per cent</i>
33	Inmates, half orphans by death of mother.....	7.56
58	Inmates, half orphans by death of father.....	13.30
4	Inmates with father in N. Y. and mother in foreign country.....	.92
2	Inmates with mother in N. Y. and father in foreign country. ....	.46
4	Inmates with mother in N. Y. and father's address unknown.....	.92
<hr/>		
101	<i>Inmates who are under the guidance of only one parent.....</i>	<i>23.17 per cent</i>
1	Inmate with father dead and mother in Auburn Prison.....	.23
1	Inmate with father in Sing Sing Prison and mother in Insane Asylum.....	.23

9 Inmates with father dead and mother in a foreign country.....	2.06
6 Inmates with father dead and mother's address unknown.....	1.38
5 Inmates with mother dead and father in foreign country.....	1.15
10 Inmates with mother dead and father's address unknown.....	2.29
4 Inmates with the address of both par- ents unknown.....	.92
14 Inmates with both parents residing outside N. Y.....	3.21
18 Inmates with both parents living in foreign country.....	4.13
40 Inmates, orphans with both parents dead.....	9.17

*108 Inmates who are without the guidance of
either parent.....24.77 per cent*

436 Inmates.....100.00 per cent

Insanity in ancestry.....12 or 2.75 per cent

Epilepsy in ancestry.....15 or 3.44 " "

Drunkedness in ancestry.....35 or 8.02 " "

Suicide in ancestry..... 1 or .23 " "

Number of colored inmates.....13 or 2.98 " "

Number of married inmates.....14 or 3.21 " "

364
N487
V.2

BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS



SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT

BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS ❧ ❧



148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

MARTIN B. BROWN
PRESS



BOARD OF PAROLE
OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF
MISDEMEANANTS

148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET

NEW YORK, February 11, 1908.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

Mayor:

DEAR SIR—I beg to transmit herewith the Second Annual Report of the Board of Parole of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN V. COGGEY,
President.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF PAROLE.

Hon. JOHN V. COGGEY, President. . Served since Nov. 13, 1906
Hon. WILLIAM E. WYATT.....Served since Sept. 1, 1904
Hon. ROBERT J. WILKIN.....Served since Sept. 1, 1904
Hon. JAMES J. WALSH.....Served since Feb. 1, 1906
Hon. EDWARD J. DOOLEY.....Served since Dec. 1, 1904
Mr. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER....Served since Sept. 1, 1904
Mr. JOHN C. HEINTZ.....Served since Sept. 1, 1904
Mr. DOMINICK DI DARIO.....Served since Sept. 1, 1904
Mr. JAMES F. BOYLE.:.....Served since Jan. 1, 1906

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY, }
HART'S ISLAND, N. Y., January 1st, 1908. }

To the Honorable Board of Parole,

New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants:

GENTLEMEN—I beg herewith to submit my annual report of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants for the year ending December 31st, 1907, that closing the second year of the institution's existence. The history of the past twelve months in tangible production and, to a certain extent, in the reformation of our inmates will be found in the statistics furnished herewith, these, now that the Reformatory is no longer an experiment, forming the major part of my report.

You will note the greatest number of commitments occurred during the months of May, June and July, this having been due to the unusual large number of arrests by the police of misdemeanants suspected chiefly of pocket picking. The large paroles in October, November and December, together with the present decreased number of commitments, have placed us again on a normal footing, the previous crowded conditions having been relieved, thereby giving us ample dormitory space.

More important is the fact that since the first of July we have been working under chapter 516 of the Laws of 1907, which amended chapter 305 of the Laws of 1905, so that now only first offenders are proper commitments to this institution; this also tends to a decreased census and more satisfactory conditions as it gives us an improved and less vicious class of boys, and makes the problem of moral classification a less difficult one.

During the year we have erected (1) a cement building for use as a gas generating plant, (2) one story of a proposed three story cement building 26 by 100 feet, the first story to be used

for our tin industry even before the completion of the entire structure, and (3) a frame building 30 by 200 feet almost ready for occupancy as storeroom and cement industry. Our inmates took part in the erection of these buildings.

Another industry has been established, that of tinsmithing. The extent of the work performed will be found in the appended tables, and, I may add, it is the purpose of this institution to manufacture all the tinware for the Department of Correction. The other industrial schools remain as at the time of my last report, their progress has been good and a satisfactory condition as to production is shown in statistics of the year.

With another twelve months of practical experience I feel that the recommendations made one year ago should again be emphasized as being needed for the greater efficiency of the institution. This applies most strongly to the matter of new buildings for dormitories and workshops, increased trade industries, schoolrooms and more especially the placing of the institution under military discipline. That we may properly fulfill our duty to the boys and attain the ends for which this institution was established, the reformation of its inmates, an increased minimum term of sentence is imperative, and when the change is made our census will be greatly increased; and if we are not prepared for this it will result in most deplorable overcrowding and cause great difficulty in carrying on this very important work.

In my report to the Commissioner of the Department of Correction I have already acknowledged my gratitude for the interest his Honor and the Deputy Commissioner have evinced throughout the year in trying to better conditions, also of the efficient and commendable work of officers in my charge, and finally, I desire to gratefully acknowledge the cordial support and friendly spirit shown at all times in my dealings with the members of the Honorable Board of Parole.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. VAN DE CARR,

Overseer.

INMATE POPULATION.

Number of inmates at Reformatory December 31, 1906...	185
Number of inmates received at Reformatory from January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1907.....	654
Number rearrested and returned for violation of parole..	54
<hr/>	
Total	893

Of which number there were—

Discharged upon various writs and Courts orders...	16
Discharged by Board and returned to other institutions on warrants.....	4
Discharged by Board and delivered to U. S. Naval Authorities for desertion.....	1
Discharged by Board and delivered to authorities of New York State Reformatory at Elmira.....	1
Discharged by Board and transferred to Asylum for Criminal Insane at Matteawan, N. Y.....	2
Transferred to Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, by committing Magistrate; defective commitment....	2
Returned to City Prison to be resentedenced.....	11
Escaped	4
Died	2
Paroled during the year.....	651
<hr/>	
	694

Leaving number of inmates in Reformatory on December 31, 1907	199
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Of the four inmates who escaped three were recaptured and returned to the Reformatory, and the fourth was arrested and sent to the State Reformatory at Elmira.

HEALTH OF INMATES.

It is gratifying to state that the health of the inmates has been excellent. There have been no epidemics.

Hospital cases treated—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6
Malaria	15
Nephritis	1
Death from Tuberculosis.....	1
Death from Nephritis.....	1

Many minor conditions requiring treatment but not of such a nature as to require admission to the hospital have occurred.

SPIRITUAL WELFARE.

Their spiritual welfare has been faithfully cared for by the Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew Chaplains of the Department of Correction, and attendance at religious services has been usually large, though not compulsory.

SCHOLASTIC EDUCATION.

In the school connected with the Reformatory there have been two sessions each day. The average attendance at each session was about 60, but as some of the inmates attend both in the morning and afternoon, makes the average daily attendance about 100 inmates. The course of instruction is of an elementary character and confined mostly to reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic. Yet in addition to these subjects an effort was made to teach grammar, composition, history, geography, physiology and drawing. Many of the inmates have attended either the public schools of New York City or parochial schools, and hence in scholarship they fairly represent the various grades from the primary to the high schools.

Some of the inmates over 16 years of age, born in New York City, claim they have never attended school at any time in their lives. Again, there are quite a number who cannot speak English and also unable to read or write. Many of these illiterates are anxious to learn, and most of them succeed in learning to read and write fairly before they leave the Institution.

The instruction given has been of a practical character, and an effort has been made to improve the mental and moral needs of the inmates.

SHOEMAKING INDUSTRY.

In the matter of production I desire to call special attention to what has been accomplished in this industry. We are now manufacturing shoes sufficient to meet the demands of the Department of Correction, and if we had not been handicapped at times by lack of motor power, the following report would show much greater results; but the aptitude shown by boys who never had any experience in this trade is certainly gratifying.

Average number of inmates employed daily.....	60
Men's shoes made, pairs.....	9,080
Women's shoes made, pairs.....	2,999
Children's shoes made, pairs.....	58
<hr/>	
Total pairs made.....	12,137

Unfinished.

Unfinished men's shoes, pairs.....	1,014
Unfinished women's shoes, pairs.....	201
Men's uppers cut, pairs.....	3,300
Women's uppers cut, pairs.....	500
Shoes repaired, pairs.....	327

TAILORING INDUSTRY.

Average number of inmates employed daily.....	12
---	----

This industry has continued along without an Instructor with very creditable results from an economical standpoint as well as that of reformation in teaching the boys a trade.

Production as follows:

Made New.

Inmates' coats	259
Inmates' pants	491
Inmates' vests	101
Inmates' top shirts.....	734
Inmates' nightshirts	463

Tailoring Industry.

Pillow slips	299
Pillow cases	303
Carpenters' aprons	53
Rack towels	61
Inmates' small towels.....	1,133
Barbers' coats	6
Painters' coats	11
Tags	300

Repaired.

Old coats	689
Old pants	1,234
Old vests	562
Top shirts	1,170
Nightshirts	313
Undershirts	600
Underdrawers	473
Aprons	140
Pillow slips	235

Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing.

Inmates' street suits.....	696
----------------------------	-----

CEMENT AND CONCRETE INDUSTRY.

Average number of inmates employed daily.....	40
---	----

This I consider one of the best industries connected with our institution. With stock on hand and facilities for manufacturing we can not only complete a three-story building in progress of erection but produce enough material for the construction of a large dormitory during the coming season. The following tables show what has already been accomplished:

Cement blocks	13,548
Cement bricks	62,680
Sills	46
Lintels	55

Water table, running feet.....	690
Sidewalks, square feet.....	1,890
Concrete flooring, square feet.....	2,416
Excavating and putting in concrete foundation for extension of new boiler house, cubic feet.....	1,500
Erected building for gas generating plant 13 feet 8 inches by 11 feet.....	1
Made foundation and nearly completed first story of a three-story building 100 by 26 feet.....	1
Built concrete piers, walls 15 thick, 6 feet high 75 feet long, one each side of sewer pipe from sea wall to high water mark.....	2
Cement copings around shoeshop windows.....	14
Excavating and concreting for manholes, cubic feet....	384
Cement arches put in.....	19
Sewer pipe laid, feet.....	140
Iron lintels set in new tinshop for doors.....	3
Iron lintels set in new tinshop for windows.....	26
Excavations made and brick work built up for electric poles, concreting around same.....	12
Excavation made and 5 foot pipe laid from roof drains of shoeshop to main sewer, feet.....	75

CARPENTRY INDUSTRY.

The work performed in this industry has been done by inmates who had some knowledge of carpentry before being committed to the Reformatory, and from now on a school will be formed and the trade taught by a Foreman Carpenter assigned to this institution from the Department of Correction. We have made the following:

Doors	8
Floors	2
Wheelbarrows	45
Shelving, feet	150
Wall in dormitory, 36 feet of lumber.....	1
Benches	102
High chairs for use in shop.....	2
Wooden pallets for use in cement industry.....	615
Mortar boxes	3

Screen doors	7
Window screens	12
Sash cords put in.....	40
Packing boxes for shoes.....	11
Partition in office.....	1
Shed, extension to Overseer's quarters.....	1
Clothes closets	7
Tool boxes	7

TINSMITHING INDUSTRY.

Average number of inmates employed daily.....	15
---	----

This is another important industry not only in the matter of production but in the matter of teaching a trade as well, which can be of great service to a boy in seeking employment when released from the Reformatory. As previously stated, we expect to manufacture all tinware used in the Department of Correction.

We have made as follows:

Mess pans	5,900
Quart cups	4,700
Dust pans	248
Pails, assorted sizes.....	193
Coal hods	100
Ash and garbage cans.....	96
Roofing repaired, square feet.....	1,400
New roofing, square feet.....	200
Kitchen ware, pieces.....	36
Galvanized iron cornice, feet.....	250
Galvanized iron roof flashing, feet.....	500
Measures, assorted sizes.....	132
Sprinkling cans	6
Five-gallon cans	3
Five-gallon cans with spouts.....	3

Among our inmates we frequently find representatives of almost every trade, such as barbers, electricians, plasterers, plumbers, etc., and usually there is work enough to keep each employed in his own line. Other inmates were employed during the year in excavating, hauling dirt, stone, sand, cement and ice, so that when the weather was favorable for outside labor all were kept busy at work of some kind.

BOARD OF PAROLE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF
MISDEMEANANTS

148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

GENTLEMEN—I enclose herewith statistical report for the year 1907, which has been compiled from the records of the Board of Parole, together with a summary of record of the conduct of paroled inmates, compiled from the records and with the assistance of Parole Officers Andrew R. Bliss and William H. Hogan.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS R. MINNICK,
Secretary.

Number of inmates at Reformatory December 31, 1906...	185
Number of inmates received at Reformatory from January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1907.....	654
Number rearrested and returned for violation of parole..	54
	<hr/>
Total	893

Of which number there were—

Discharged upon various writs and Court orders....	16
Discharged by Board and returned to other institu- tions on warrants.....	4
Discharged by Board and delivered to U. S. Naval Authorities for desertion.....	1
Discharged by Board and delivered to authorities of New York State Reformatory at Elmira.....	1
Discharged by Board and transferred to Asylum for Criminal Insane at Matteawan, N. Y.....	2
Transferred to Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, by committing Magistrate; defective commitment....	2
Returned to City Prison to be resentedenced.....	11
Escaped	4
Died	2
Paroled during the year.....	651
	<hr/>
	694

Leaving number of inmates in Reformatory on December 31, 1907	199
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SUMMARY OF RECORD OF PAROLED INMATES DURING THE YEAR 1907.

	Per cent.	Per cent.
Served well and earned final discharge		
from parole	250 or 31.21	
In foreign countries.....	2 or .25	
In hospitals	1 or .12	
Employed, reporting regularly and making good reports.....	255 or 31.84	
Not working at present but reporting regularly	59 or 7.37	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Conduct on parole satisfactory.....	567 or 70.79	
Returned to Reformatory for viola- tion of parole.....	54 or 6.74	
Ordered rearrested for violation of parole, but not yet apprehended..	91 or 11.36	
Under investigation or temporarily lost sight of.....	38 or 4.74	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Conduct on parole more or less unsatis- factory	183 or 22.84	
Returned to the Reformatory on a new charge	8 or 1.00	
In other prisons.....	40 or 4.99	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Returned to crime.....	48 or 5.99	
Died	3 or .38	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	801 or 100.00	

REPORTS MADE BY INMATES WHILE ON PAROLE.

Number of reports made by paroled inmates at inmates' homes	4,177
Number of reports made by paroled inmates at the homes of the Parole Officers.....	1,363
Number of reports made by paroled inmates at the office of the Board of Parole.....	1,235
Number of reports made by paroled inmates at all other places.....	1,937
	<hr/>
Number of reports made in person by paroled inmates..	8,712
Number of reports made by letter or through any other source	1,249
	<hr/>
Total number of reports made by paroled inmates	9,961
	<hr/>
Number of applications for parole investigated.....	932

Biographical tables compiled from information relating to 654 inmates sentenced to the New York City Reformatory during the year of 1907.

IN RELATION TO INMATES THEMSELVES.

<i>Educational.</i>	Per cent.
Without any education (illiterate).....	39 or 5.96
Night school (simply read or wrote with difficulty)	9 or 1.38
Attended school in foreign countries.....	52 or 7.95
Schooling received in various prison institutions..	22 or 3.36
Primary grade, ordinary common school.....	94 or 14.37
Grammar grade, ordinary common school.....	415 or 63.46
High school	9 or 1.38
Various schools in other States.....	12 or 1.83
College and university graduates.....	2 or .31

<i>Nominal Religious Faith or Training.</i>		Per cent.
Protestant	126 or	19.27
Catholic	349 or	53.36
Hebrew	179 or	27.37

<i>Character of Associations.</i>		
Bad	397 or	60.70
Doubtful	86 or	13.15
Fair	27 or	4.13
Good	144 or	22.02

<i>Industrial.</i>		
Worked at trades.....	205 or	31.35
Clerks, bookkeepers and office help.....	51 or	7.80
Salesmen	4 or	.62
Messenger, cash, tool and wagon boys, newsboys, bootblacks and elevator runners.....	125 or	19.10
Barbers, waiters, servants and restaurant help..	25 or	3.82
Peddlers, fruit stand attendants, etc.....	14 or	2.14
Laborers and truck drivers.....	143 or	21.87
Farm hands	1 or	.15
Actor	1 or	.15
Miscellaneous	83 or	12.69
No occupation	2 or	.31

<i>Nature of Offences.</i>		
Petit larceny	358 or	54.74
Attempted petit larceny	4	
Unlawful entry	34	
Carrying burglar's tools.....	2	
Defacing and destroying property.....	7	
Offences against property.....		405 or 61.92
Assault, third degree.....	35	
Fighting	3	
Carrying concealed weapons.....	9	

Offences against the person.....	47 or	7.19
----------------------------------	-------	------

Disorderly conduct	87
Disorderly conduct and incorrigible.....	6
Incorrigible	22
Vagrancy	29
Vagrancy, disorderly conduct and incorrigible. . .	1
Loitering and acting suspiciously.....	9
Suspicious person	38
Intoxication	4
Degenerate habits	5
Vicious associations	1

Offences against the peace.....202 or 30.89

Total654 or 100.00

Age on Admission.

111 inmates at 16 years of age	9 inmates at 24 years of age
157 inmates at 17 years of age	7 inmates at 25 years of age
115 inmates at 18 years of age	3 inmates at 26 years of age
108 inmates at 19 years of age	3 inmates at 27 years of age
43 inmates at 20 years of age	7 inmates at 28 years of age
40 inmates at 21 years of age	5 inmates at 29 years of age
28 inmates at 22 years of age	2 inmates at 31 years of age
15 inmates at 23 years of age	1 inmate at 32 years of age

Youngest inmate was 16 years of age.

Oldest inmate was 32 years of age.

Average age on admission was 18 years and 8 months.

Lightest inmate weighed 69 pounds.

Heaviest inmate weighed 172 pounds.

Average weight of inmates, 123½ pounds.

Shortest inmate was 4 feet in height.

Tallest inmate was 6 feet 1¼ inches in height.

Average height of 654 inmates was 5 feet 3½ inches.

Physical Condition on Admission.

In poor health, 4 or 61 per cent.

In somewhat impaired health, 20 or 3.06 per cent.

In good health, 630 or 96.33 per cent.

Nativity of Inmates.

		Per cent.
United States	458 or	70.03
Austria-Hungary	24	
Russia	69	
Germany	9	
England	11	
Italy	53	
Ireland	8	
Roumania	3	
France	1	
Canada	4	
Poland	3	
West Indies	6	
Norway	1	
Belgium	1	
Brazil	1	
Finland	1	
Mexico	1	
<hr/>		
Foreign born	196 or	29.97
<hr/>		
Total inmates	654	

Nativity of Parents of Inmates.

United States	148 or	22.65
Austria-Hungary	51	
Russia	107	
Germany	50	
England	9	
Italy	34	
Ireland	38	
Roumania	6	
France	1	
Canada	3	
Sweden	1	
Poland	3	

Per
cent.

Bohemia	3
Scotland	3
Norway	2
Holland	1
Denmark	1
Mexico	1
Morocco-Tangiers	1
West Indies	8
Unknown foreign countries.....	2

Both parents born in same foreign
country425 or 64.98

Ireland-England	6
Ireland-Germany	2
Ireland-Scotland	3
Ireland-Denmark	1
Ireland-Norway	1
Ireland-France	1
Roumania-Russia	1
Austria-Germany	3
Austria-Sweden	1
Germany-Spain	1
Germany-Hungary	1
Bohemia-Austria	1
Scotland-Germany	1

Parents born in foreign countries of
different nationalities 23 or 3.51

United States-Canada	2
United States-England	4
United States-France	3
United States-Germany	12
United States-Ireland	30
United States-Russia	3
United States-Belgium	1

Per
cent.

United States-Scotland	I
United States-Mexico	I
United States-China	I

One parent born in United States and the
other parent in foreign country..... 58 or 8.86

Total654 or 100.00

Commitments.

Judge O'Sullivan	55
Judge Rosalsky	32
Judge Crain	17
Judge McAvoy	13
Judge Whitman	9
Judge Blanchard	4
Judge Giegerich.....	I
Judge Dowling	I

Total number committed from Court of
General Sessions and Criminal Branch
of Supreme Court132 or 20.18

Judge Dyke	14
Judge Fawcett	8

Total number committed from Kings
County Court 22 or 3.36

Court of Special Sessions, First Division.....	215 or 32.37
Court of Special Sessions, Second Division.....	91 or 13.92
Magistrate Walsh	3
Magistrate Crane	13
Magistrate Breen	5
Magistrate Baker	5
Magistrate Barlow	17
Magistrate House	5
Magistrate Moss	3

Per
cent.

Magistrate Kernochan	2
Magistrate Harris	4
Magistrate Droege	16
Magistrate Corrigan	19
Magistrate Herman	4
Magistrate Steinert	1
Magistrate Wahle	58
Magistrate Finelite	1
Magistrate Whitman	5
Magistrate Sweetzer	4

Total number committed by City Magistrates, First Division.....165 or 25.23

Magistrate Dooley	4
Magistrate Voorhis	1
Magistrate Higginbotham	3
Magistrate O'Reilly	8
Magistrate Steers	1
Magistrate Connerton	1
Magistrate Hyland	2
Magistrate Greismar	7
Magistrate Gilroy	2

Total number committed by City Magistrates, Second Division..... 29 or 4.44

Total number of commitments..654

Previous Criminal History.

Never convicted of any previous charge.....	402 or 61.47
Convicted for second offence.....	193 or 29.51
Convicted for third offence.....	43 or 6.58
Convicted for fourth offence.....	10 or 1.53
Convicted for fifth offence.....	5 or .76
Convicted for eleventh offence.....	1 or .15

So far as can be ascertained, about 34.25 per cent. of inmates sentenced to the Reformatory had previously served time in other institutions, as follows:

14	Truant School.
20	New York Juvenile Asylum.
60	New York Catholic Protectory, one term.
8	New York Catholic Protectory, two terms.
6	New York House of Refuge, one term.
1	New York House of Refuge, two terms.
9	City Prison.
24	Workhouse, Blackwell's Island.
44	Hart's Island Reform School, Branch Workhouse, one term.
3	New York County Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island.
4	Kings County Penitentiary.
10	Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn.
4	New York State Reformatory at Elmira.
1	Workhouse, St. Louis, Mo.
1	County Prison, Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Jail, Washington, D. C.
1	White Plains Jail.
8	Training School.
1	Richmond County Jail.
2	Queens County Jail.
1	Buffalo City Prison.
1	Hartford Jail.
38	Previously paroled under various authorities.
20	Fined.

IN RELATION TO PARENTS OF INMATES.

	Per cent.
187 Inmates had both parents living.....	28.60
29 Inmates with mother dead and father remarried	4.43
37 Inmates with father dead and mother remarried	5.66
2 Inmates with parents divorced and mother remarried .....	.31
60 Inmates with a stepfather or a stepmother....	10.40
74 Inmates half orphans by death of mother.....	11.32

	Per cent.	Per cent.
108 Inmates half orphans by death of father	16.52	
1 Inmate with father in New York and mother in foreign country.....	.15	
1 Inmate with mother in New York and father in foreign country.....	.15	
5 Inmates with mother in New York and father's address unknown.....	.76	
1 Inmate with father in New York and mother in insane asylum.....	.15	
1 Inmate with mother in hospital and father's address unknown.....	.15	
1 Inmate with mother in foreign country and father's address unknown.....	.15	
5 Inmates with one parent residing outside New York .....	.76	
197 Inmates who are under the guidance of only one parent		30.11
	Per cent.	
7 Inmates with father dead and mother residing outside New York	1.07	
2 Inmates with father unknown and mother in insane asylum.....	.31	
10 Inmates with father dead and mother in foreign country	1.53	
1 Inmate with father dead and mother's address unknown .....	.15	
14 Inmates with mother dead, father in foreign country	2.14	
11 Inmates with mother dead, father residing out- side New York.....	1.68	
16 Inmates with mother dead, father's address un- known	2.45	
3 Inmates with the address of both parents un- known .....	.46	
13 Inmates with both parents residing outside New York	1.99	

	Per cent.	Per cent.
38 Inmates with both parents living in foreign countries	5.81	
87 Inmates with both parents dead.....	13.30	
<hr/>		
202 Inmates who are without the guidance of either parent		30.89
<hr/>		
654 Inmates		100.00
		Per cent.
Insanity in ancestry.....	29 or	4.43
Epilepsy in ancestry.....	15 or	2.29
Drunkenness	35 or	5.35
Number of colored inmates.....	18 or	2.75
Number of married inmates.....	26 or	3.98



364
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BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS ✱ ✱



THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT

BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS ✱ ✱



148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

MARTIN B. BROWN
▲ PRESS ▲



NEW YORK

BOARD OF PAROLE
OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF
MISDEMEANANTS

148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET

NEW YORK, February 10, 1909.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

Mayor:

DEAR SIR—I beg to transmit herewith the Third Annual Report of the Board of Parole of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants, for the year 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. BARRY,
Commissioner of Correction.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF PAROLE.

Hon. JOHN J. BARRY, President Served since Jan. 1, 1909
Hon. WILLIAM E. WYATT Served since Sept. 1, 1904
Hon. ROBERT J. WILKIN Served since Sept., 1904
Hon. JAMES J. WALSH Served since Feb. 1, 1906
Hon. EDWARD J. DOOLEY Served since Dec. 1, 1904
Mr. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER Served since Sept. 1, 1904
Mr. JOHN C. HEINTZ Served since Sept. 1, 1904
Mr. DOMINICK DI DARIO Served since Sept. 1, 1904
Mr. JAMES F. BOYLE Served since Jan. 1, 1906

Hon. JOHN V. COGGEY Resigned, Jan. 1, 1909

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY, }
HART'S ISLAND, N. Y., January 1st, 1909. }

To the Honorable Board of Parole,

New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor herewith to submit the third annual report of this institution, the period covered being the year ending December 31st, 1908.

While conditions have not greatly changed since the date of my last report, I have reason to believe that we are making fair progress in the face of many difficulties, and in the absence of adequate facilities. I feel also that the institution, to a certain extent is accomplishing that which its name implies, that it is within its limited strength doing a work of actual reformation.

I have had numerous letters from former inmates and have had personal calls from others, all telling of the new and better lives they are leading and attributing the change to the good done them during their detention here. A typical case is that of a young man who was a confirmed drunkard and thought by his parents and even the committing magistrate to be hopeless. He has not taken a drink since having left the institution, has secured profitable employment, is active in church matters, and engaged to be married to the daughter of a family of high standing.

Another encouraging and typical case is that of a young man, who, since his release, has established a successful plumbing business of his own. A young Austrian came to us absolutely illiterate. He was taught the alphabet and I have recently received from him in his own handwriting a grateful letter, excellent in penmanship and admirable in its English.

I have said that these are typical of what we are doing. Nevertheless we are not doing, nor can we do under present conditions, all that we should do.

The institution is not accomplishing to the fullest extent the purpose for which it was established. There is danger that the work of reformation, as distinct from punishment, will become of necessity a mere incident. It is vitally and primarily necessary that we should have more buildings. We need them for enlarged dormitories, when the inmates can be properly classified, for the teaching of trades and for our scholastic development. It is most discouraging to realize the wonderful possibilities of this institution, the first and only one of its kind in this country, and yet to know how impotent we are to accomplish even a half of those possibilities, because of a lack of facilities and the proper financial support.

I earnestly ask that there be a complete separation of this institution from all other institutions on this island. Three years of experience have confirmed my original belief that the present unavoidable intermingling of our inmates with those of the Branch Workhouse and Reform School is a distinct menace to the work of reformation. The northern portion of Hart's Island, comprising many acres, on which now are only long abandoned and dilapidated structures, affords an ideal site for the buildings we require and one that would completely isolate our inmates from all other inmates on the island.

With the stock we will have on hand early this spring, and with the addition of two more brick machines, we could manufacture sufficient cement blocks and bricks to erect one or two buildings that could be occupied by fall, and shortly thereafter we could have an institution that would be creditable to The City of New York.

This plan if carried out would virtually mean a new institution, as regards its buildings and its scope of work along the lines originally intended by its originators. It would mean increased trade industries, adequate schoolrooms, and a reinforcement of the instructors in both the workshops and scholastic department. A single teacher and one class room for our entire body of inmates is, of course, an absurdity, when it is considered that education is most serviceable in the work of reformation in our American penal institutions.

I have repeatedly recommended that the Reformatory be placed upon a strict military basis, and experience has strengthened my belief that this is essential to our success.

There should be a military instructor, uniforms, guns, a parade ground and a hall sufficiently large for drills and in connection therewith a gymnasium.

I should like very much to have gardening added to our industries. This could be established at a little more expense than the salary of an instructor. It would be healthful for the boys, would give some of them profitable vocation after their release and would be the means of improving the appearance of the island.

Of the industries already established that of tailoring is most greatly in need of enlarging. At present we are dependent upon the uncertain chance that among our boys there may be a few having some knowledge of the trade and capable of teaching others. This is certainly a condition unworthy of our aims and discreditable to the City. The industry should be so enlarged as to be capable of making all the uniforms for the inmates and everything needed in the way of clothing.

We are now manufacturing all the shoes and tinware for the institutions under the charge of the Département of Correction. Details as to our production of these and other necessities will be found in the tables herewith attached.

The New York Public Library has aided our work by supplying us with one hundred and fifty (150) volumes of good literature, these being exchanged for a similar number at our request. In many instances our inmates have for the first time come in contact with good books.

The increase of the minimum sentence from three to six months, which went into effect on the 10th of last November, I hope and expect will greatly increase the possibility of bringing about the permanent reformation of those committed to our care, or giving them a fair amount of rudimentary education and of teaching them a trade. None of these could be brought about under the former minimum sentence of three months.

In closing permit me to recapitulate our pressing needs:

1. The removal of the Reformatory to the north end of the island and the erection there of new buildings, including a drill hall and gymnasium.

2. The increased trade industries, the enlargement of our tailoring industry, the teaching of gardening, the employment of

instructors in the scholastic department and the employment of instructors in the tailoring and gardening industries.

3. The placing of the institution upon a strictly military basis and the employment of an instructor in military tactics.

In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation of the cordial support shown at all times by the Honorable Board of Parole.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. VAN DE CARR,
Overseer.

INMATE POPULATION.

Number of inmates at Reformatory December 31, 1907...	199
Number of inmates received at Reformatory from January 1, 1908, to December 31, 1908.....	496
Number rearrested and returned for violation of parole...	47
Total	742

Of which number there were—

Discharged by Court orders.....	3
Discharged by Board and returned to authorities of House of Refuge.....	2
Discharged by Board and returned to City Prison (indictment, burglary)	1
Discharged by Board, returned to Reformatory by Workhouse Authorities (through error).....	2
Discharged by Board and transferred to Asylum for Criminal Insane, Matteawan, N. Y.....	2
Returned to City Prison for resentence.....	10
Died	4
	24
Paroled during the year.....	529
	553
Leaving number of inmates in Reformatory on December 31, 1908	189

HEALTH OF INMATES.

The health of the institution has been excellent. The following table gives the number of cases treated during the year:

Malaria	25
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Nephritis	1
Lobar Pneumonia	3

Three deaths have occurred from the following causes:

Pulmonary Phthisis	1
Nephritis	1
Pneumonia	1

Many minor accidents have occurred not necessitating admission to the hospital.

SPIRITUAL WELFARE.

The spiritual welfare has been faithfully cared for by the Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew Chaplains of the Department of Correction, and attendance at religious services has been usually large, though not compulsory.

SCHOLASTIC EDUCATION.

In the school connected with the Reformatory there have been two sessions each day. The average attendance at each session has been about forty-three (43). The course of instruction has been of an elementary character and confined mostly to reading, spelling, writing, composition, history and geography. In addition to these, however, an effort has been made to teach grammar, civics, drawing, physiology and hygiene. Many of the inmates have attended public and parochial schools of New York City, and hence they represent the various grades from the primary to the high school.

Some of the inmates over sixteen years of age, born in New York City, claim they have never attended school at any time in their lives. Again there are quite a number who cannot speak English and are also unable to read or write. Many of these illiterates are anxious to learn and it is gratifying to state that although we have them but a short time there are very few, if any, who on leaving the institution are unable to read and write. In addition to this they are in possession of such a knowledge of arithmetic and other subjects as will enable them to fill any ordinary position in a business house.

It has been the aim of the school to give instructions of a practical character, such instruction as will fit them for positions in which they will be able to earn an honest livelihood thereby removing to a great extent the temptation to steal.

While the above has been the principal object, the moral and ethical sides have not been neglected. A study of the inmates will soon convince any one that errors, which have brought most of them to the institution, have not been the result of viciousness so much as weakness of the will and bad training. Every effort,

therefore, is made to develop moral character. The idea being "to transfer the seal of authority from without to within."

During the past year the work of the school has been greatly aided by the addition of new text books and apparatus, and also by the improvements to the school itself.

SHOEMAKING INDUSTRY.

Average number of inmates employed daily.....	50
Men's shoes	11,683
Women's shoes	1,970
Children's shoes	25
Total	13,678

Unfinished.

Men's uppers cut.....	800
Women's uppers cut.....	400
Women's soles cut.....	163
Women's insoles cut.....	100
Men's shoes, unfinished.....	327
Women's shoes, unfinished.....	206
Repaired	184

TAILORING INDUSTRY.

Average number of inmates employed daily.....	10
---	----

Made New.

Roller towels	69
Aprons	138
Shirts	680
Night shirts	108
Mittens, pairs	498
Overalls, pairs	3
Suspenders, pairs	520
New pillows	138
Sheets	6
Hand towels	18
Cushions for seats.....	14

Window shades	15
Pants, pairs	21
Leather gloves, pairs.....	21

Repaired.

Old coats	983
Old pants	961
Old vests	369
Nightshirts	649
Top shirts	791
Pillow slips	113
Pillow cases	71
Drawers	518
Aprons	75
Undershirts	524
Overalls	25
Leather cushion recovered, 18 inches by 54 inches.....	1
Socks	26
Roller towels	8
Repaired, cleaned and pressed inmates' citizen's clothes.	617

CEMENT AND CONCRETE INDUSTRY.

Average number of inmates employed daily.....	45
Cement blocks	10,312
Cement bricks	50,300
Cement sills, 3 feet by 4 inches by 10 inches by 6 inches.	4
Watertables, running feet.....	176
Cement caps, 28 inches by 28 inches by 5 inches.....	4
Frieze design, 3 feet by 11 inches by 11 inches by 8 inches	11
Bay window blocks, 20 inches by 10 inches by 8 inches.	8
Concrete sidewalks laid, square feet.....	2,513
Concrete flooring laid, square feet.....	7,170
Cement flooring laid, square feet.....	312
Excavated ground for purpose of laying pipes.....	100
Cement bricks laid in new building.....	38,000
Roads macadamized, square feet.....	8,800
Branded shovels with "N. Y. C. R.".....	50
Painted with aluminum paint, 2 brick machines and 2 block machines.....	4

Shipped to Blackwell's Island, plain corner blocks, 8 inches by 8 inches by 16 inches.....	500
Benches made, 64 feet long, 4 feet high, 3 feet wide (with 3 shelves).....	2
Cement ceilings, square yards.....	247
Concrete window sills, 5 inches by 4 inches, 10 inches by 6 inches	43
Concrete window lintels, 5 inches by 4 inches, 8 inches by 8 inches	15
Concrete blocks laid in new building, 8 inches by 8 inches by 16 inches	2,200
Iron beams laid, 23 feet in length.....	20
Two brick boxes around water valves.....	2
Box for water main, bricks.....	100
Cement bricks laid, new chimney.....	6,200
Concrete laid for chimney, square feet.....	225
Brick floor, cement finish, bricks.....	300
Foundation walls under building, concrete steps and wall, blocks	540
Excavated ground for sidewalks, cubic feet.....	490
Excavated ground for purpose of erecting foundation walls of Protestant Chapel to the amount of, in cubic feet	2,419
Concrete mixed and used in foundation, cubic feet.....	1,347½
Concrete mixed and used in footing, cubic feet.....	1,072
Cement bricks used in completion of new Tinshop.....	20,000
Cement blocks used in completion of new Tinshop.....	448
Cement coping, running feet, used in completion of new Tinshop	250
Rolls tar paper, used in completion of new Tinshop....	28
Barrels min. wax, used in completion of new Tinshop..	2
Concrete arches and roof, cubic feet, used in completion of new Tinshop.....	3,420

Repaired.

Mortar boxes.....	2
Large shovel boxes.....	1
Wooden pallets for use in cement industry.....	225
Floors repaired, doors, locks (one each).....	1

Wooden wheelbarrows	3
Parts of brick machine.....	2
Parts of block machine.....	6
Handles in cement tampers.....	8
Handles in stable push brooms.....	6

CARPENTRY INDUSTRY.

Benches	68
Mosquito frames.....	16
Boom sticks for ox carts.....	4
Boxes on hand carts.....	2
Sash cords	98
Table tops	3
Bed screens	4
Tables	1
Jacks for shoe shop.....	75
Saws filed	12
Hammer handles	86
Axe handles	6
Locks on doors.....	10
Mortar boxes	8
Clothes closets	3
Doors	5
Window covers	3
Mortar boards	4
Straight edges	60
Window frames	30
Sashes	35
Centres	20
Platforms	1
Hand barrows	4
Frames	12
Cement mould boxes, 2 feet by 3 inches.....	1

Repaired.

Wheelbarrows	140
Benches	46
Tables	10
Chairs	18
Ox carts	7

Overhauled dormitory No. 4 and Overseer's house.

TINSMITHING INDUSTRY.

Average number of inmates employed daily	15
Thirty-gallon boilers	5
Twenty-gallon boilers	78
Fifteen-gallon boilers	28
Ten-gallon boilers	18
Six-gallon boilers	38
Fifteen-gallon cans	48
Ten-gallon cans	6
Six-gallon cans	150
Five-gallon cans	4
Ash cans	148
Coffee cans	51
Oatmeal cans	24
Garbage cans	60
Five-gallon sprinkling cans	12
Pudding cans	12
Jelly pans	3,800
Bake pans	300
Mess pans	900
Dishpans	24
Roasting pans	82
Vinegar cups	1,000
Pint cups	13
Quart cups	510
Milk dippers	18
Quart dippers	60
One-half gallon measures	6
One pint measures	6
Twelve-quart coffee pots	12
Bread boxes	12
Fire pails	219
Galvanized iron pails	48
Six-gallon pails	150
Potato strainers	36
Fire shovels	24
Galvanized hood for steam, square feet	400
Tar roofing, square feet	12,000
Tin roofing, square feet	760

Large dippers	3
Sprinkling cans	24

Repaired.

Six-gallon pails	298
Five-gallon pails	40
Ten-gallon pails	26
Fifteen-gallon pails	10
New pipe, feet.....	26
New smoke stack pipes.....	2
Stable roof, square feet.....	1,200
Chapel roof, square feet.....	300
Laundry roof, square feet.....	1,600
Six-gallon boilers	24
Ten-gallon boilers	20
Fifteen-gallon boilers	10
Twenty-gallon boilers	8

PAINTING INDUSTRY.

Average number of inmates employed daily.....	9
Wooden fire buckets, two coats.....	12
Wooden wheelbarrows	3
Lights of glass put in windows.....	520
Window screens, painted, stained and varnished.....	36
Chairs, scraped, stained and varnished.....	4
Blinds painted	10
Benches	195
Bedsteads, two coats.....	234
Head boards for cemetery.....	12
Hand trucks for Massasoit, two coats.....	4

New cement storage building, 30 feet by 200 feet, painted outside, 26 sashes painted inside, two coats.

Main Dormitory No. 4, painted inside and outside of building, including dormitories, mess hall, toilet rooms and keeper's rooms, radiators, steam pipes, etc., with two coats of paint.

New frame building, roof painted two coats of min. wax, area 7,000 square feet, also three hose carriage houses, painted two coats.

Mr. Barrett's and Mr. McCormack's houses, two coats of paint, outside.

One room for Mr. Barrett, 12 feet by 16 feet, two coats paint.

Vestibule of No. 2, also front trimming of same, two coats of paint.

Front, rear and side stoops, one coat of paint, Building No. 4.

Overseer Van De Carr's house painted throughout on inside and outside, two coats of paint, including ceilings, side walls and woodwork. Floors stained and varnished.

Females Prison and Matron's Quarters. Length of building, 200 by 40 feet; two coats of paint.

Schoolroom ceiling, walls and woodwork painted with two coats of paint.

Schoolroom desks and seats scraped, sandpapered and varnished, and iron frames of same given a coat of black paint.

Four closets and four bedsteads given three coats, for keepers of Building No. 1.

Ceilings, walls and woodwork painted and floors stained in two keepers rooms, Building No. 5.

Bedstead, bureau, table and closet in Building No. 5 given two coats of paint. Bedsteads for hospital, one coat of paint and one of enamel.

Foundation of shoe shop whitewashed.

Office building, Branch Workhouse, given two coats of paint and one of enamel.

Warden's house finished outside, three coats of paint and one of enamel.

Outside of Building No. 1, one coat.

Among our inmates we frequently find representatives of almost every trade, such as barbers, electricians, plasterers, plumbers, etc., and usually there is work enough to keep each employed in his own line. Other inmates were employed during the year in dormitory and mess-hall work, in excavating, hauling dirt, stone, sand and cement so that when the weather was favorable for outside labor all were kept busy at work of some kind.

BOARD OF PAROLE
OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF
MISDEMEANANTS

148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

GENTLEMEN—I enclose herewith statistical report for the year 1908, which has been compiled from the records of the Board of Parole, together with a summary of record of the conduct of paroled inmates, compiled from the records and with the assistance of Parole Officers Andrew R. Bliss and William H. Hogan.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS R. MINNICK,
Secretary.

Number of inmates at Reformatory December 31, 1907...	199
Number of inmates received at Reformatory from January 1, 1908, to December 31, 1908.....	496
Number rearrested and returned for violation of parole..	47
	<hr/>
Total	742

Of which number there were—

Discharged by Court orders.....	3
Discharged by Board and returned to authorities of House of Refuge.....	2
Discharged by Board and returned to City Prison (indictment, burglary)	1
Discharged by Board, returned to Reformatory by Workhouse authorities (through error).....	2
Discharged by Board and transferred to Asylum for Criminal Insane at Matteawan, N. Y.....	2
Returned to City Prison for resentence.....	10
Died	4
	<hr/>
	24
Paroled during the year.....	529
	<hr/>
	553
Leaving number of inmates in Reformatory on December 31, 1908	189

SUMMARY OF RECORD OF PAROLED INMATES DURING THE YEAR 1908.

	Per cent.	Per cent.
Served well and earned final discharge from parole	398 or 45.85	
In foreign countries.....	2 or .23	
Employed, reporting regularly and making good reports.....	159 or 18.32	
Not working, but reporting regularly.	33 or 3.80	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Conduct on parole satisfactory.....	592 or 68.20	

	Per cent.	Per cent.
Returned to Reformatory for violation of parole	47 or	5.42
Ordered rearrested for violation of parole, but not yet apprehended...	145 or	16.70
Under investigation or temporarily lost sight of.....	7 or	.81
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Conduct on parole more or less unsatisfactory	199 or	22.93
In other prisons.....	77 or	8.87
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Returned to crime.....	77 or	8.87
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	868 or	100.00

REPORTS MADE BY INMATES WHILE ON PAROLE.

Number of reports made by paroled inmates at inmates' homes	3,807	
Number of reports made by paroled inmates at homes of the parole officers.....	1,015	
Number of reports made by paroled inmates at the office of the Board of Parole.....	1,006	
Number of reports made by paroled inmates at all other places.....	2,093	
	<hr/>	
Number of reports made in person by paroled inmates..	7,921	
Number of reports made by letter or through any other source	1,249	
	<hr/>	
Total number of reports made by paroled in- mates	9,170	
	<hr/>	
Number of applications for parole investigated.....	1,019	

BIOGRAPHICAL TABLES COMPILED FROM INFORMATION RELATING TO 496 INMATES SENTENCED TO THE NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF MISDEMEANANTS DURING THE YEAR 1908.

IN RELATION TO INMATES THEMSELVES.

Educational.

		Per Cent.
Educated by parents (good)	1 or	.20
Without any education (illiterate)	46 or	9.25
Night school (simply read or write with difficulty) ..	12 or	2.60
Attended school in foreign countries	55 or	11.05
Schooling received in various prison institutions ..	7 or	1.40
Primary grade, ordinary common school	65 or	13.10
Grammar grade, ordinary common school	288 or	58.00
High school	5 or	1.00
Various schools in other States	7 or	1.40
College and university graduates	4 or	.80
Various charitable institutions	6 or	1.20

Nominal Religious Faith or Training.

Protestant	94 or	18.95
Catholic	275 or	55.44
Hebrew	127 or	25.61

Character of Associations.

Bad	296 or	59.68
Doubtful	34 or	6.85
Fair	54 or	10.89
Good	112 or	22.58

Industrial.

Worked at trades	140 or	28.40
Musician	1 or	.20
Clerks, bookkeepers and office help	32 or	6.44
Pharmacists	1 or	.20
Salesmen	8 or	1.60

		Per Cent.
Messenger, errand, cash, tool and wagon boys, newsboys, bootblacks and elevator runners....	105 or	21.15
Barbers, waiters, servants and restaurant help....	30 or	6.04
Peddlers, fruit stand attendants, etc.....	15 or	3.02
Laborers and truck drivers.....	114 or	22.90
Farm hands	3 or	.60
Conductors, brakemen, etc.....	3 or	.60
Miscellaneous	41 or	8.25
No occupation	3 or	.60

Nature of Offences.

Petit larceny	270 or	54.43
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	
Attempted forgery, third degree.....	1	
Unlawful entry	25	
Carrying burglar's tools.....	14	
Attempted burglary	6	

Offences against property.....	317 or	63.92
Assault, third degree.....	24	
Carrying concealed weapons.....	3	

Offences against the person.....	27 or	5.44
Disorderly conduct	62	
Disorderly conduct and incorrigible.....	3	
Incorrigible	20	
Vagrancy	37	
Vagrancy, disorderly conduct and incorrigible...	1	
Loitering and acting suspiciously.....	2	
Suspicious person	13	
Intoxication	5	
Degenerate habits	8	
Vicious associations	1	

Offences against the peace.....	152 or	30.64
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Total	496 or	100.00
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Age on Admission.

1 inmate at 14 years of age	19 inmates at 22 years of age
1 inmate at 15 years of age	12 inmates at 23 years of age
85 inmates at 16 years of age	8 inmates at 24 years of age
119 inmates at 17 years of age	4 inmates at 25 years of age
81 inmates at 18 years of age	5 inmates at 26 years of age
87 inmates at 19 years of age	3 inmates at 27 years of age
31 inmates at 20 years of age	3 inmates at 28 years of age
33 inmates at 21 years of age	3 inmates at 29 years of age
1 inmate at 34 years of age.	

Youngest inmate was 14 years of age.

Oldest inmate was 34 years of age.

Average age on admission was 18 years and 7½ months.

Lightest inmate weighed 68 pounds.

Heaviest inmate weighed 173 pounds.

Average weight of inmates, 119½ pounds.

Shortest inmate was 4 feet 3½ inches in height.

Tallest inmate was 6 feet ¼ inch in height.

Average height of 496 inmates was 5 feet 4 inches.

Physical Condition on Admission.

In poor health, 2 or 40 per cent.

In somewhat impaired health, 8 or 1.61 per cent.

In good health, 486 or 97.99 per cent.

Nativity of Inmates.

	Per Cent.
United States	316 or 63.71
Austria-Hungary	27
Russia	57
Germany	17
England	3
Italy	44
Ireland	9
Roumania	1

Per
cent.

France	5
Canada	2
West Indies	1
Norway	1
Australia	1
Scotland	1
Greece	3
Sweden	4
Spain	1
Hawaiian Islands	1
Holland	1
South Africa	1

Foreign born180 or 36.29

Total inmates496

Nativity of Parents of Inmates.

United States	105 or 21.17
Austria-Hungary	40
Russia	83
Germany	52
England	4
Italy	62
Ireland	52
Roumania	2
France	6
Canada	2
Sweden	3
Bohemia	2
Scotland	3
Norway	2
Holland	2
Denmark	1
Australia	1
Greece	3
Spain	2

Per
cent.

Hawaii	I
Nova Scotia	I
Switzerland	I

Both parents born in same foreign country. 325 or 65.52

Ireland-England	2
Ireland-Germany	I
Ireland-Scotland	I
England-Russia	I
England-Italy	I
England-Canada	2
England-France	I
Germany-Austria	I
Germany-Sweden	I
Germany-France	2
Germany-Canada	I
Sweden-Norway	2
Austria-Bohemia	I

Parents born in foreign countries of
different nationalities 17 or 3.42

United States-Canada	I
United States-England	4
United States-Italy	I
United States-Spain	I
United States-Ireland	26
United States-Holland	I
United States-Portugal	I
United States-Scotland	I
United States-Philippine Islands.....	I
United States-Poland	I
United States-Germany	II

One parent born in United States and the
other parent in foreign country..... 49 or 9.89

Total 496 or 100.00

Per
cent.*Commitments.*

Judge Malone	5
Judge Swan	33
Judge Rosalsky	27
Judge Crain	15
Judge Mulqueen	6

Total number committed from Court of

General Sessions 86 or 17.34

Judge Chatfield	1
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Total number committed from United

States Circuit Court..... 1 or .20

Judge Dike	8
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Judge Ottoway	3
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Judge Fawcett	1
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Judge Kelly	1
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Total number committed from Kings

County Court 13 or 2.62

Court of Special Sessions, First Division.....	184 or 37.09
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Court of Special Sessions, Second Division.....	60 or 12.09
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Magistrate Walsh	2
------------------------	---

Magistrate Crane	15
------------------------	----

Magistrate Breen	3
------------------------	---

Magistrate Barlow	12
-------------------------	----

Magistrate House	4
------------------------	---

Magistrate Moss	5
-----------------------	---

Magistrate Kernochan	7
----------------------------	---

Magistrate Harris	2
-------------------------	---

Magistrate Droege	25
-------------------------	----

Magistrate Corrigan	12
---------------------------	----

Magistrate Herman	3
-------------------------	---

Magistrate Wahle	22
------------------------	----

Magistrate Cornell	3
--------------------------	---

Total number committed by City Magis-

trates, First Division..... 115 or 23.18

		Per cent.
Magistrate Dooley	7	
Magistrate Higginbotham	6	
Magistrate Connolly	2	
Magistrate O'Reilly	14	
Magistrate Steers	2	
Magistrate Greismar	3	
Magistrate Gilroy	1	
Magistrate Tighe	2	
Total number committed by City Magistrates, Second Division.....	37	or 7.48

Total number of commitments..496

Previous Criminal History.

Never convicted of any previous charge.....	400	or 80.65
Convicted for second offence.....	82	or 16.53
Convicted for third offence.....	13	or 2.62
Convicted for fifth offence.....	1	or .20

So far as can be ascertained, 33.67 per cent. of inmates sentenced to the Reformatory had previously served time in other institutions, as follows:

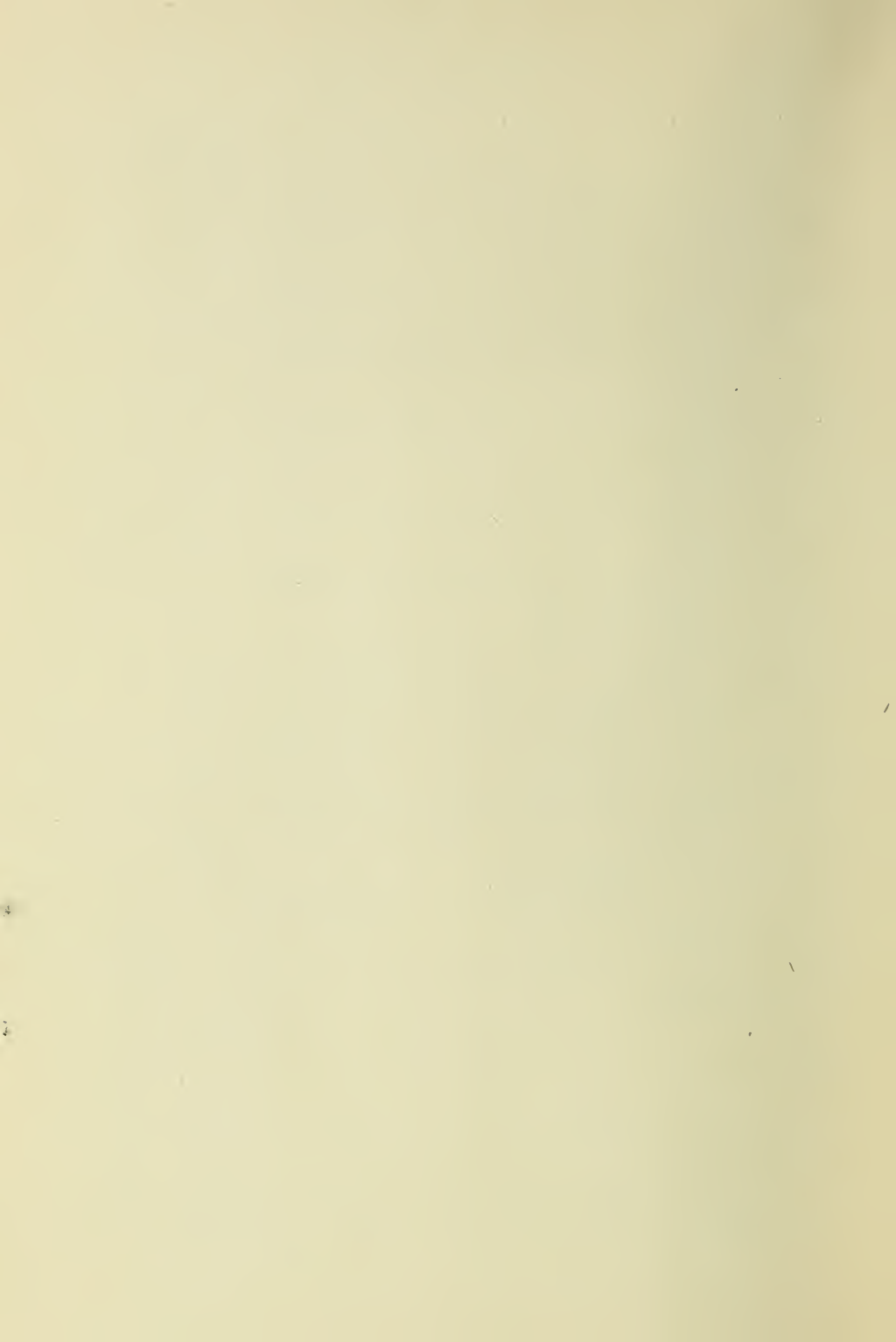
- 5 Truant School.
- 16 New York Juvenile Asylum.
- 55 New York Catholic Protectory, one term.
- 12 New York Catholic Protectory, two terms.
- 7 New York House of Refuge.
- 1 Elmira Reformatory.
- 6 City Prison.
- 13 Workhouse, Blackwell's Island.
- 5 Hart's Island Reform School.
- 4 Raymond Street Jail.
- 1 Buffalo Penitentiary.
- 7 Training School.
- 2 Hebrew Orphan Asylum.
- 6 St. Joseph's Home.
- 1 Sheltering Arms House.
- 1 West Haven Jail.

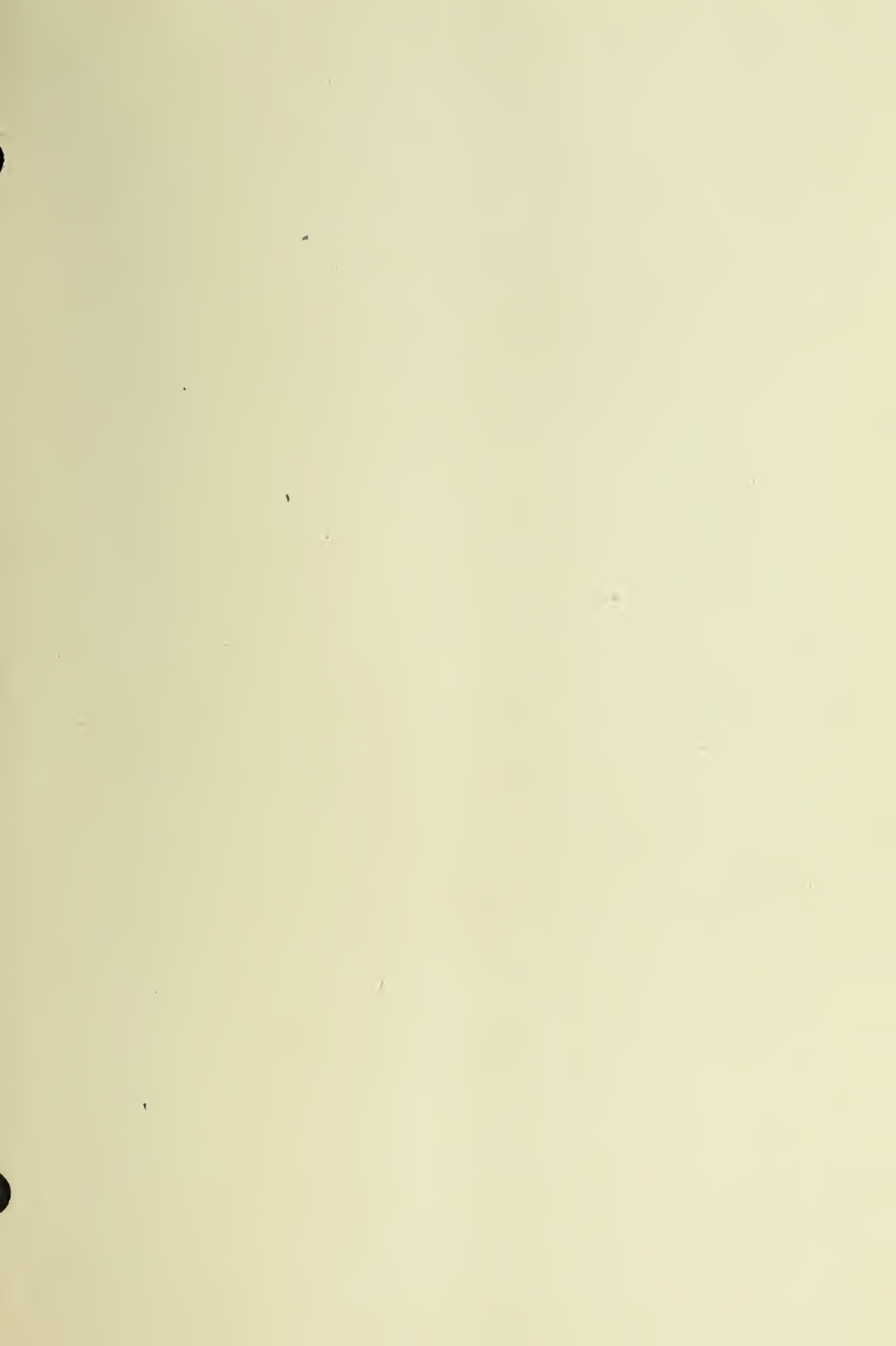
- 1 Colored Orphan Asylum.
- 5 Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.
- 1 St. Benedict's Home.
- 3 Brace Farm School.
- 6 St. John's Home.
- 1 Missouri Penitentiary.
- 1 National Junior Republic, Maryland.
- 1 St. Joseph's Industrial School, Delaware.
- 1 House of Mercy, Tarrytown.
- 1 Penitentiary.
- 1 County Jail, Elmira.
- 1 St. Mary's Home, New Jersey.
- 1 Catholic Orphan Asylum.
- 1 Bridewell Prison, Chicago, Ill.
- 29 Previously paroled under various authorities.
- 33 Fined.

IN RELATION TO PARENTS OF INMATES.

	Per cent.	Per cent.
166 Inmates had both parents living.....		33.47
25 Inmates with mother dead and father remarried	5.04	
27 Inmates with father dead and mother remarried	5.45	
52 Inmates with a stepfather or a stepmother....		10.49
35 Inmates half orphans by death of mother.....	7.06	
77 Inmates half orphans by death of father.....	15.53	
3 Inmates with father in New York and mother in foreign country.....	.60	
1 Inmate with mother in New York and father in foreign country.....	.20	
1 Inmate with father in New York and mother in penitentiary .....	.20	
6 Inmates with mother in New York and father's address unknown	1.22	
1 Inmate with mother in New York and father in insane asylum.....	.20	
1 Inmate with one parent residing outside New York .....	.20	
125 Inmates who are under the guidance of only one parent		25.21

	Per cent.	Per cent.
1 Inmate with father dead and mother in hospital	.20	
1 Inmate father dead, mother in insane asylum.	.20	
4 Inmates with father dead and mother residing outside of New York.....	.81	
14 Inmates with father dead and mother residing in foreign country.....	2.82	
1 Inmate with father dead and mother in Monti- fiore Home.....	.20	
1 Inmate with father dead, mother's address unknown .....	.20	
2 Inmates with mother dead and father in foreign country .....	.40	
1 Inmate with mother dead and father in insane asylum .....	.20	
1 Inmate with mother dead and father residing outside New York.....	.20	
5 Inmates with mother dead and father's address unknown	1.01	
3 Inmates with the address of both parents unknown .....	.60	
7 Inmates with both parents residing outside New York	1.41	
49 Inmates with both parents living in foreign countries	9.88	
63 Inmates with both parents dead.....	12.70	
153 Inmates who are without the guidance of either parent		30.83
496 Inmates		100.00
		Per cent.
Insanity in ancestry.....	14 or	2.82
Epilepsy in ancestry.....	10 or	2.01
Drunkenness	9 or	1.81
Number of colored inmates.....	13 or	2.62
Number of married inmates.....	16 or	3.22







364
N487
v.4

**BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS** ✱ ✱



**FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT**



**BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS** ✱ ✱



**148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET
NEW YORK CITY**



BOARD OF PAROLE
OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF
MISDEMEANANTS

148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET

NEW YORK, February 9, 1910.

HON. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR,

Mayor:

DEAR SIR—I beg to transmit herewith the Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Parole of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants, for the year 1909.

Respectfully submitted,

PATRICK A. WHITNEY,
Commissioner of Correction.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF PAROLE

Hon. PATRICK A. WHITNEY, President,

Served since Jan. 19, 1910

Hon. WILLIAM E. WYATT.....Served since Sept. 1, 1904

Hon. ROBERT J. WILKIN.....Served since Sept., 1904

Hon. FRED B. HOUSE.....Served since June 1, 1909

Hon. EDWARD J. DOOLEY.....Served since Dec. 1, 1904

Mr. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER....Served since Sept. 1, 1904

Mr. JOHN C. HEINTZ.....Served since Sept. 1, 1904

Mr. DOMINICK DI DARIO.....Served since Sept. 1, 1904

Mr. JAMES F. BOYLE.....Served since Jan. 1, 1906

Hon. JOHN J. BARRY.....Retired Jan. 18, 1910

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF MISDEMEANANTS, }
HART'S ISLAND, N. Y., January 24th, 1910. }

Hon. PATRICK A. WHITNEY,
Commissioner, Department of Correction,
New York City.

DEAR SIR—I herewith most respectfully submit the fourth annual report of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants, for the year ending December 31st, 1909.

The Reformatory for the past year has had some rather trying experiences which have to some extent retarded the progress of the institution.

In the early part of the year, March 16th, 1909, our Industrial Building, in which were operated by the inmates our two most important industries, was totally destroyed by fire, thus leaving us in very bad shape and causing much anxiety as to what to engage the large numbers at which we then had on hand.

While at no time since the destruction of the building have the inmates been idle, we have been able to occupy the minds and hands of all at good, wholesome outdoor labor, which has greatly benefited all engaged, as the general good health of all attests to.

Much, and I might add nearly all, of the labor outdoors has been accomplished by the inmates of the New York City Reformatory; to their efforts credit must be given for the many improvements made, that have been sadly needed on the island in the past.

Permit me to draw your attention to the excavating for the new dormitory, the new Industrial Building, our new electric subway and some 3,000 feet of cement sidewalk, all by the labor of this class.

These many outdoor improvements have enabled us to employ all, and I find that the same may be continued for some time to come, owing to the large field for improvement that the island has for some time afforded and does now.

While this is not exactly the instructive labor that the idea of this institution intended for its inmates, we must consider ourselves very fortunate to be able to keep occupied the large numbers we have had to care for and produce some good results for the inmates, the institution and its surroundings.

The minimum term of sentence being six months before release, for the past ten months the inmates have been taught that in order to obtain their release on parole, their conduct must be all that the rules call for and many who have relied upon a careless and negligent regard for rule and order have arrived at the conclusion that 1,800 merit marks which constitute the requisite as an eligible for parole, endeavor to earn the same faithfully.

Owing to the greater vigilance that is now being exacted from the officers of the institution, I am pleased to say that order observed among the inmates is the best that can be maintained under the conditions here.

In order to realize and attain those good results that the law which created the New York City Reformatory intended, the term of detention must be made of a longer duration, and I have no hesitation in saying that the minimum term should not be less than one year and release then to be only having earned it by diligence in study, demeanor and proficiency in the trade or industry that the inmate has been occupied at during his incarceration. No industry, however simple it may be, established here, can be taught to the classes we have to deal with in less time than one year and many in the mechanical lines, but the primitive branches can be taught in that time. Now that we will have in a short time a substantial and commodious Industrial Building, steps should be at once taken to inaugurate classes with practical instructors in the many useful trades that may be taught, in addition to those already established, tinsmith and tinware, tailoring and painting and cement work. I would like very much to see classes in the following useful trades: Barber, bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, frescoer, horseshoer, machinist, plasterer, plumber, shoemaker, steamfitter and upholsterer. Any of the

foregoing industries are useful in an institution and a benefit to those who would be taught them, upon their release.

The new dormitory when completed will certainly be a decided improvement on the present existing structure in which the inmates are housed, but it is not just what an institution of this kind calls for, to handle the class that is committed to our care. While the same will permit of a better classification than we now have, the only proper segregation that this class demands, from every point it may be viewed from, is by the cell system, thus affording to those in charge the opportunity to carry out the real intent that the act which created the New York City Reformatory intended: "To classify as far as practicable all of the criminal misdemeanant youthful offenders."

Considering the great difficulties under which we have labored for the past year, I am satisfied that much good has been accomplished both for the institution, the island and the inmates.

I feel indebted to all the officers, clergy of all denominations and the honorable Commissioner of the Department for the hearty co-operation and assistance I have received from them, and take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to all.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS F. KANE,
Warden.

The following tables will show the detail accounts of the admissions and discharges during the year and the amount of work accomplished in the several industries for the past year:

INMATE POPULATION.

Number of inmates at the Reformatory December 31, 1908	189
Number of inmates received at the Reformatory from January 1, 1909 to December 31, 1909.....	314
Number re-arrested and returned for violation of parole	37
	<hr/>
	540

Of which there were:

Discharged upon various writs and court orders.....	9
Discharged by Board and returned to other institutions on warrants.....	7
Discharged by Board and delivered to Asylum for Criminal Insane at Matteawan, N. Y.....	1
Returned to City Prison to be resentenced.....	7
Deported	3
Died	1
	<hr/>
	28
Paroled during the year 1909.....	353
	<hr/>
	381
Leaving number of inmates at Reformatory December 31, 1909	159

HEALTH OF INMATES.

It is gratifying to state that the health of the inmates has been excellent. There have been no epidemics.

HOSPITAL CASES TREATED.

Pulmonary tuberculosis	5
Malaria	50
Nephritis	3

Many minor conditions requiring treatment, but not of such a nature as to require admission to the Hospital have occurred.

SPIRITUAL WELFARE.

Their spiritual welfare has been carefully cared for by the Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew Chaplains of the Department of Correction and attendance at religious services has been usually large though not compulsory.

SCHOLASTIC EDUCATION.

Daily average attendance..... 25

In the school connected with the Reformatory, there have been two sessions each day. The average attendance at each session was about 25 but as some of the inmates attend both in the morning and afternoon it makes the census more. The course of instruction is of an elementary character, and confined mostly to spelling, writing and arithmetic. Yet in addition to these subjects an effort has been made to teach grammar, composition, history, geography and drawing.

SHOEMAKING INDUSTRY.

The shoe making industry ceased at the time of the destruction of the Shop Building on the night of March 16, 1909. The following is an account of the Shoe Industry from January 1, 1909, to March 16, 1909, which were shipped to the General Storekeeper of the Department for distribution throughout the Institutions:

Shoes manufactured from January 1, 1908, to March 16, 1909
(Date of Fire):

Men's shoes, pairs.....	13,673
Women's shoes, pairs.....	2,651
Children's shoes, pairs.....	25
Men's unfinished shoes, pairs.....	2,127
Women's unfinished shoes, pairs.....	1,606
Repaired men's shoes, pairs.....	227

TAILORING INDUSTRY.

Average number of inmates employed daily..... 5

This industry has continued along without an instructor with very creditable results, from an economical standpoint, as well

as that of reformation in teaching the boys a trade. Production as follows:

Made New.

Roller towels	266
Aprons	388
Shirts	1,372
Mittens, pairs.....	144
Suspenders, pairs	532
Sheets	6
Cushions for seats.....	14
Pants, pairs	21
Night shirts	858
Overalls, pairs	3
New pillows	458
Hand towels	997
Window shades	15
Leather gloves, pairs.....	21
Awnings for Warden's House (made new).....	7
Linen tags sewed on uniforms.....	400
Buttons sewed on uniforms.....	800
Buttons sewed on vests.....	1,200

Repaired and Altered.

Pants	3,541
Vests	539
Coats	2,705
Outside coats	318
Night shirts	1,055
Under shirts	335
Outside shirts	538
Drawers	1,408
Buttons sewed on boys' clothing.....	691
Suits pressed for officers and inmates.....	700
Overcoats pressed for officers and inmates.....	16
Socks repaired, pairs	25
Rubber coats repaired.....	4
Stitching and working on awnings.....	21
Repairing and binding flags.....	4

CEMENT AND CONCRETE INDUSTRY.

Average number of inmates employed daily..... 39

Inmates employed in unloading wagons and stocking 2,000 barrels of cement; hauling lumber, coal, manure, snow, ashes, etc.

Excavating ground on west and south side of shoe shop, 225 feet long, 7 feet wide and 18 inches deep, to the amount of 2,020 cubic feet for purpose of laying concrete sidewalks, after which ashes were put in to the amount of 12 inches.

Excavating ground leading from shoe shop No. 2 building, 228 feet long, 7 feet wide and 18 inches deep to the amount of 2,362 cubic feet, for the purpose of laying concrete sidewalks, after which ashes were put on to the depth of 12 inches.

Sidewalks laid, square feet.....	7,359
Gutters laid, square feet.....	811
Made curbing blocks, 4 feet by 15 inches by 4 inches wide	6
Sewer holes	2
Lowering sewer pipe.....	1
Cement copings	2
Cement blocks manufactured 8 inches by 8 inches by 16 inches, rock face.....	9,375
Cement blocks manufactured 8 inches by 8 inches by 16 inches, plain face.....	1,275
Made an average daily of 8 inches by 8 inches square blocks	600
Cement bricks	6,220
Curbing stones 4 feet by 14 inches by 4 inches.....	81
Curbing around cellar ventilators of No. 4 Building....	15
Cement border around walls of Dormitory of No. 4 Building, 8 inches by 2 inches, lineal feet.....	310
Concrete sidewalk laid on east side of No. 1 Building, square feet	1,286
Cement coping around cellar steps of No. 1 Building on east and south side, square feet.....	104
Removing stones, flooring and laying cement flooring in front and rear corridors of No. 1 Building, square feet	160
Working as per specification on new conduit electric line, such as excavating, laying of concrete and setting of	

pipes, building of manholes and the erection of forms
for cement work.

Cement on hand October 1st, barrels..... 810

On the following work an average of 20 inmates daily have been employed.

Worked as per specifications on new conduit, electric line, from ice house at south end of island to women's prison at north end of the island, such as excavating, laying of pipe, laying of concrete, setting of conduit pipe, building 24 manholes, size 4 feet by 4 feet by 6 feet each in depth, the erection of forms for cement work, and the filling in of the trenches after the completion of the work.

Excavated ground on west side of Catholic Church, 131 feet long, 6 feet wide and 18 inches deep, to the amount of 1,179 cubic feet, for the purpose of laying concrete sidewalks, after which ashes were put in to the depths of 12 inches.

Laid concrete sidewalks on west side of Catholic Church, 131 feet long, 5 feet wide, total of 655 square feet.

Removed wooden flooring and beams from south end of first floor, dormitory No. 4, excavated around steam pipes and built a 2-foot block wall on both sides of pipes, using 255 cement blocks: filled in excavation with 18 inches of ashes and laid concrete flooring to the amount of 2,349 square feet.

Excavated ground to the amount of 570 cubic feet and laid 52 feet of iron sewer pipe from Pavilion No. 4 to cesspool for use in floor drain.

Built a cesspool box under ground, 30 inches by 4 feet by 4 feet deep to receive roof draining and floor draining on south end of Pavilion No. 4.

Stock of cement was entirely consumed at the end of December.

GENERAL WORK.

Excavating ground for new water main, and removing old steam pipe from subway.

Removed electric cables from subway and pulled in cable from engine house at south end of island to women's prison on north end.

TINSMITHING INDUSTRY.

Daily average employed.....	14
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Tinware Manufactured.

40-gallon tin can.....	1
Ash cans.....	76
Gallon water pails.....	42
1-quart dippers.....	100
2-quart dippers.....	12
1-pint dippers.....	12
Soup cans 15 inches by 16 inches.....	3
Roasting pans.....	12
Bread boxes.....	6
Oatmeal cans.....	12
Coffee strainers.....	3
Tea strainers.....	3
Jelly pans.....	2,300
Five gallon coffee cans.....	24
Large strainers.....	9
Mess pans.....	2,400
Quart cups.....	800
New 4-inch leaders, feet.....	50
Five-gallon cans.....	32
Twenty-gallon cans.....	2
Twenty-gallon tin boilers.....	58
Ten-gallon tin boilers.....	10
One-quart cups.....	1,200
Dust pans.....	300
Fourteen-quart dish pans.....	41
Pudding pans.....	16
Three-quart coffee pots.....	6
Two-quart coffee pots.....	6
One-quart coffee pots.....	8
Tea pots.....	8
Small ladles.....	3
Fire pails.....	16
Fifteen-gallon boilers.....	52
Oil cans.....	6
Soup cans.....	6

Repairing tinware, pieces.....	120
Soup ladles.....	12
Garbage cans.....	6
Three-gallon tin cans.....	36
New gutters put up, feet.....	880
New leaders put up, feet.....	220
New work on roof of boiler house, feet.....	800
Repaired square feet of roofing.....	4,500

Repairs.

Leaders at Branch Work House.....	7
Gutters at Branch Work House, feet.....	60
Roofing at female prison, feet.....	460
Tinware, pieces.....	170

And all necessary repairs around the island in the way of putting up and repairing stoves, etc.

PAINTING INDUSTRY.

Average employed daily.....	10
-----------------------------	----

Painting dormitories, dining-room and living quarters of officers, laundry and other buildings on the island; painted outside and roofs of female prison and three keepers' houses on "Hill" inside, outside and roof of Mr. Van de Carr's house.

Painted roof on Pavilion No. 5 and round houses.

Painted in physician's room inside, chairs, bureau, table and washstand.

Painted in overseer's house, room, closet, chair, table, bedstead and bureau.

Painted roofs of ice-house, engine, boiler and oil house.

Painted roofs of office and laundry buildings.

Painted inside and outside of oil house.

Painted nine keepers' rooms in Pavilion No. 4, also 1 toilet.

Painted two oil tanks in engine room, and kitchen and bath-room at warden's.

Painted radiators, 1 bath room and office in Reformatory.

Painted prisoners' kitchen, hall and one toilet in Pavilion No. 4.

Painted chapel in Pavilion No. 4, toilet and bathroom for keepers.

Painted prisoners' dining room, toilet and bath, and dormitory in Pavilion No. 4.

Fainted iron doors, radiators and pipes in Pavilion No. 1.

Painted pavilion throughout, also entire inside of female prison.

Painted entire inside of overseer's cottage, barber shop in Pavilion No. 4.

Painted blackboards, 7 bureaus, 5 bedsteads, 8 baby cribs, 24 chairs, 1 ice box, 4 tables, 2 screens, 138 bed blocks.

Painted north and south walls in Pavilion No. 1 and lower floor of Pavilion No. 5.

Varnished painted pictures for church and put in glass where required around the island.

BOARD OF PAROLE
OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF
MISDEMEANANTS

148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

GENTLEMEN—I enclose herewith statistical report for the year 1909, which has been compiled from the records of the Board of Parole, together with a summary of record of the conduct of paroled inmates, with the assistance of Parole Officers Andrew R. Bliss and William H. Hogan.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS R. MINNICK,
Secretary.

Number of inmates at Reformatory December 31, 1908...	189
Number of inmates received at the Reformatory from January 1, 1909, to December 31, 1909.....	314
Number rearrested and returned for violation of parole..	37

 540

Of which number there were—

Discharged by Court order.....	5
Discharged by Board (on report of Physician).....	3
Discharged by Board and returned to City Prison (indictment of burglarly).....	1
Transferred to New York City Penitentiary, Chapter 565, Laws of 1909).....	7
Transferred to Asylum for Criminal Insane at Matteawan, N. Y.....	1
Returned to City Prison for resentence.....	7
Deported	3
Died	1

 28

Paroled during the year.....	353
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 381 381

Leaving number of inmates in the Reformatory on December 31, 1909.....	159
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SUMMARY OF RECORD OF PAROLED INMATES DURING THE YEAR 1909.

	Per cent.	Per cent.
Served well and earned final discharge from parole	301 or 52.53	
In foreign countries.....	1 or .18	
Employed, reporting regularly and making good reports.....	93 or 16.23	
Not working, but reporting regularly.	20 or 3.49	
Enlisted in U. S. Army or Navy.....	2 or .35	

 Conduct on parole satisfactory..... 417 or 72.78

	Per cent.	Per cent.
Returned to Reformatory for violation of parole	37 or 6.44	
Ordered rearrested for violation of parole, but not yet apprehended...	55 or 9.60	
Under investigation, or temporarily lost sight of.....	2 or .36	
<hr/>		
Conduct on parole more or less unsatisfactory		94 or 16.40
In other prisons.....	57 or 9.94	
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Returned to crime.....	57 or 9.94	
Deported	1 or .18	
Died	4 or .70	
<hr/>		
Total	573 or 100.00	

REPORTS MADE BY INMATES WHILE ON PAROLE.

Number of reports made by paroled inmates at inmates' home	3,456	
Number of reports made by paroled inmates at homes of parole officers.....	674	
Number of reports made by paroled inmates at the office of the Board of Parole.....	1,419	
Number of reports made by paroled inmates at all other places.....	1,016	
<hr/>		
Number of reports made in person by paroled inmates..		6,565
Number of reports made by letter or through any other source		1,037
<hr/>		
Total number of reports made by paroled in- mates		7,602
Number of applications for parole investigated		727

BIOGRAPHICAL TABLES COMPILED FROM INFORMATION RELATING TO 314 INMATES SENTENCED TO THE NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF MISDEMEANANTS, DURING THE YEAR 1909.

IN RELATION TO INMATES THEMSELVES.

Educational.

		Per cent.
Without any education (illiterate).....	21 or	6.69
Night school (simply read or write with difficulty)	3 or	.95
Attended school in foreign countries.....	26 or	8.28
Schooling received in various prison institutions..	6 or	1.91
Primary grade, ordinary common school.....	32 or	10.19
Grammar grade, ordinary common school.....	202 or	64.33
High school	4 or	1.28
Various schools in other states.....	11 or	3.50
College and university graduates.....	2 or	.64
Various charitable institutions.....	7 or	2.23

Nominal Religious Faith or Training.

Protestant	64 or	20.38
Catholic	184 or	58.60
Hebrew	65 or	20.70
Agnostic	1 or	.32

Character of Associations.

Bad	189 or	60.19
Doubtful	22 or	7.01
Fair	42 or	13.37
Good	61 or	19.43

Industrial.

Worked at trades.....	75 or	23.89
Clerks, bookkeepers and office help.....	28 or	8.92
Salesmen	5 or	1.59

		Per cent.
Engineering	1 or	.32
Messenger, errand, cash, tool, wagon boys, news- boys, bootblacks and elevator runners.....	79 or	25.14
Barbers, waiters, servants and restaurant help...	16 or	5.10
Peddlers, fruit stand attendants, etc.....	5 or	1.59
Laborers, drivers, etc.....	61 or	19.43
Farm hands	4 or	1.28
Conductors, brakemen, etc.....	1 or	.32
Actor	1 or	.32
Butcher	1 or	.32
Sailor	1 or	.32
Student	1 or	.32
Bartender	1 or	.32
Chauffeur	4 or	1.27
Draughtsman	1 or	.32
Jockey	1 or	.32
Miscellaneous	25 or	7.96
No occupation	3 or	.95

Nature of Offences.

Petit larceny	168 or	53.50
Grand larceny, second degree.....	1	
Burglary, third degree.....	1	
Attempted forgery, third degree.....	2	
Unlawful entry	23	
Carrying burglar's tools.....	1	
Attempted burglary	4	
<hr/>		
Offences against property.....	200 or	63.69
Assault, third degree.....	15	
Rape, second degree.....	1	
Carrying concealed weapons.....	8	
Fighting	2	
<hr/>		
Offences against the person.....	26 or	8.29

		Per cent.
Disorderly conduct	22	
Disorderly conduct and incorrigible.....	4	
Incorrigible	20	
Vagrancy	18	
Vagrancy and disorderly conduct.....	1	
Loitering and acting suspiciously.....	5	
Jostling and acting suspiciously.....	3	
Suspicious person	1	
Intoxication	6	
Degenerate habits	5	
Vicious associations	2	
Selling obscene literature.....	1	
		<hr/>
Offences against the peace.....	88 or	28.02
		<hr/>
Total	314 or	100.00

Age on Admission.

52 inmates at 16 years of age	14 inmates at 22 years of age
66 inmates at 17 years of age	8 inmates at 23 years of age
65 inmates at 18 years of age	7 inmates at 24 years of age
51 inmates at 19 years of age	4 inmates at 25 years of age
22 inmates at 20 years of age	2 inmates at 26 years of age
20 inmates at 21 years of age	2 inmates at 28 years of age

1 inmate at 29 years of age.

Youngest inmate was 16 years of age.

Oldest inmate was 29 years of age.

Average age on admission was 18 years and 7½ months.

Lightest inmate weighed 75 pounds.

Heaviest inmate weighed 163 pounds.

Average weight of inmates, 119 3/8 pounds.

Shortest inmate was 4 feet 8 inches in height.

Tallest inmate was 5 feet 11¾ inches in height.

Average height of 314 inmates was 5 feet 3⅞ inches.

Physical Condition on Admission.

In poor health, 3 or .96 per cent.

In somewhat impaired health, 13 or 4.14 per cent.

In good health, 298 or 94.90 per cent.

Nativity of Inmates.

		Per cent.
United States	224 or	71.34
Austria-Hungary	12	
Russia	24	
Germany	7	
England	3	
Italy	28	
Ireland	1	
Canada	1	
Greece	6	
Norway	1	
India	1	
West Indies	3	
Scotland	2	
South America	1	
<hr/>		
Foreign born	90 or	28.66
<hr/>		
Total inmates	314 or	100.00

Nativity of Parents of Inmates.

United States.....	80 or	25.48
Austria-Hungary	21	
Russia	39	
Germany	23	
England	8	
Italy	58	
Ireland	28	
Roumania	3	

Per
cent.

Canada	1
Scotland	3
Norway	1
Greece	6
West Indies	3
Unknown	1

Both parents born in same foreign country 195 or 62.10

Ireland-England	3
Ireland-Scotland	1
Germany-Russia	1
Ireland-Italy	1
Ireland-Wales	1
Canada-Sweden	1
Austria-Bohemia	1
Germany-Denmark	1
Italy-South America	1

Parents born in foreign countries of dif-
ferent nationalities

11 or 3.50

United States-Canada	1
United States-England	2
United States-Italy	1
United States-Ireland	14
United States-Scotland	1
United States-Germany	6
United States-Mexico	1
United States-Cuba	1
United States-Australia	1

One parent born in United States and the
other parent in foreign country.....

28 or 8.92

Total314 or 100.00

		Per cent.
<i>Commitments.</i>		
Judge Rosalsky	12	
Judge Swann	33	
Judge Crain	13	
Judge Mulqueen	2	
Judge Malone	3	
Judge O'Sullivan	6	
Judge Blanchard	1	

Total number committed from Court of
General Sessions and Criminal Branch,
Supreme Court

70 or 22.29

Judge Dike	5
Judge Fawcett	8

Total number committed from Kings
County Court

13 or 4.14

Judge Kelly	1
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Total number committed from Supreme
Court, Richmond County.....

1 or .32

Court of Special Sessions, First Division.....108 or 34.40

Court of Special Sessions, Second Division..... 39 or 12.42

Magistrate Crane	12
Magistrate Breen	3
Magistrate House	9
Magistrate Barlow	12
Magistrate Kernochan	1
Magistrate Corrigan	2
Magistrate Herman	2
Magistrate Cornell	3
Magistrate Walsh	2
Magistrate Herbert	7
Magistrate Krotel	6
Magistrate Steinert	3
Magistrate Butts	1

Total number committed by City Magis-
trates, First Division 63 or 20.06

		Per cent.
Magistrate Dooley	I	
Magistrate Higginbotham	I	
Magistrate Connelly	I	
Magistrate O'Reilly	7	
Magistrate Steers	I	
Magistrate Greismar	4	
Magistrate Gilroy	I	
Magistrate Voorhees	I	
Magistrate Nash	2	
Magistrate Smith	I	

Total number committed by City Magistrates, Second Division.....	20 or	6.37
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Total number of commitments..314

Previous Criminal History.

Never convicted of any previous charge.....	238 or	75.80
Convicted of second offence.....	67 or	21.34
Convicted of third offence.....	6 or	1.91
Convicted of sixth offence.....	3 or	.95

So far as can be ascertained, 35.98 per cent. of inmates sentenced to the Reformatory had previously served time in other institutions, as follows:

- 1 New York Parental School, Flushing, L. I.
- 11 Truant School.
- 5 New York Juvenile Asylum.
- 54 New York Catholic Protectory, one term.
- 5 New York Catholic Protectory, two terms.
- 1 New York Catholic Protectory, three terms.
- 1 Catholic Protectory, Arlington, N. J.
- 3 New York House of Refuge.
- 4 City Prison.
- 10 Work House, Blackwell's Island.
- 1 Hart's Island Reform School.
- 2 Raymond Street Jail.

- 4 Training School.
- 4 Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.
- 3 Penitentiary.
- 1 Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1 Pennsylvania State Reformatory.
- 1 Portland Bill Penitentiary, England.
- 1 Snell County Jail, Portsmouth, Va.
- 1 Richmond County Jail, Richmond, Va.
- 1 Mineola Jail.
- 1 Homesberg Prison, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1 Queens County Jail.
- 1 Catholic Orphan Asylum.
- 2 Westchester Temporary Home.
- 20 Various other charitable institutions.
- 29 Previously paroled under various authorities.
- 9 Fined.

IN RELATION TO PARENTS OF INMATES.

	Per cent.	Per cent.
92 Inmates had both parents living.....		29.30
17 Inmates with mother dead and father remarried	5.41	
15 Inmates with father dead and mother remarried	4.78	
1 Inmate with parents divorced and mother re- married .....	.32	
33 Inmates with a stepfather or a stepmother...		10.51
29 Inmates half orphans by death of mother.....	9.23	
52 Inmates half orphans by death of father.....	16.56	
1 Inmate with mother in New York and father in foreign country.....	.32	
2 Inmates with mother in New York and father's address unknown .....	.64	
3 Inmates with father in New York and mother's address unknown .....	.95	
6 Inmates with one parent residing outside of New York	1.91	
93 Inmates who are under the guidance of only one parent		29.61

	Per cent.	Per cent.
1 Inmate with mother dead and father in hospital	.32	
1 Inmate with mother dead and father in Work- house, Blackwell's Island.....	.32	
5 Inmates with father dead and mother residing outside New York.....	1.59	
11 Inmates with father dead and mother residing in foreign country.....	3.50	
8 Inmates with mother dead, father residing in foreign country	2.55	
4 Inmates with mother dead and father residing outside New York.....	1.27	
2 Inmates with mother dead and father's address unknown .....	.64	
1 Inmate with the address of both parents un- known .....	.32	
9 Inmates with both parents residing outside New York	2.87	
22 Inmates with both parents living in foreign country	7.01	
32 Inmates with both parents dead.....	10.19	
<hr/>		
96 Inmates who are without the guidance of either parent		30.58
<hr/>		
314 Inmates		100.00
		Per cent.
Insanity in ancestry.....	11 or	3.50
Epilepsy in ancestry.....	7 or	2.23
Drunkenness	13 or	4.14
Number of colored inmates.....	21 or	6.69
Number of married inmates.....	10 or	3.18



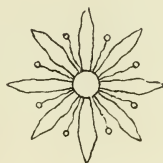
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**BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS** ✂ ✂ ✂

**FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT**

**BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS**



**148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET
NEW YORK CITY**

NEW YORK:
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1911.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF PAROLE

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Hon. ROBERT J. WILKIN.....	Served since Sept., 1904
Hon. FRED B. HOUSE.....	Served since June 1, 1909
Hon. EDWARD J. DOOLEY.....	Served since Dec. 1, 1904
Mr. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER.....	Served since Sept. 1, 1904
Mr. JOHN C. HEINTZ.....	Served since Sept. 1, 1904
Mr. ROSARIO MAGGIO.....	Served since April 18, 1910
Mr. RICHARD E. TROY.....	Served since April 18, 1910

BOARD OF PAROLE.

Board of Parole of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants, New York, February 15, 1911.

Hon. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Sir—I beg to transmit herewith the fifth annual report of the Board of Parole of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants, for the year 1910. Respectfully submitted.

PATRICK A. WHITNEY, President, Board of Parole.

New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants, Harts Island, N. Y., January 30, 1911.

To the Honorable Board of Parole, New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit to your honorable Board, herewith, the fifth annual report of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants, for the year ending December 31, 1910.

The record of the reformatory for the past year has been very creditable, considering the numerous obstacles we have had to encounter and the limited means at our disposal to carry out the work of reform. This fact, I trust, will be apparent from the following brief account of its several Departments.

We have great reason to be grateful to Divine Providence for the remarkably healthful condition of the institution. A reference to the report of our Resident Physician will verify this statement.

The much-needed improvements begun by the former Commissioner of Correction, the late Hon. John J. Barry, have been completed; while many more have been instituted and put into effect by your worthy President, the present Commissioner, Hon. Patrick A. Whitney.

The following are the most important:

The establishing of regular school classes for all the boys, young and old.

The inauguration of the military drill and calisthenic exercises.

The formation of a fife and drum corps, the instruments for which being a personal donation from the Commissioner.

The opening of the Industrial School, where the following trades are taught:

Plumbing and steamfitting, carpentry, electrical work, tinsmithing, shoemaking and harness repairing, painting and cement work.

The daily schedule is so arranged that all the boys have an opportunity to attend school half the day, and during the other half are occupied with their various trades.

In summer time a class of about 30 are occupied in gardening and farming. It is needless to mention that these scholastic and industrial classes are great aids in the noble work of reformation. They are also very conducive to good discipline and the moral standard of the institution. A marked change for the better, in these respects, is already very noticeable.

On May 2, 1910 (a day which ought to be a memorable one in the annals of the institution), the scholastic work was begun under great difficulties; and since then, thanks to our Commissioner, our school has been very well equipped both as to textbooks and furniture; but until two months ago we were obliged to make use of monitors in the various classes, as no teachers were allotted by the City to the Reformatory. Thus far only two have been appointed, and these are assisted by the monitors.

On the same day, May 2, 1910, the military companies were formed, and in a very short time they became so proficient that it pleased our Commissioner's wife, Mrs. P. A. Whitney, to present them with a beautiful set of colors.

The presentation took place on the occasion of the visit of the delegates to the International Prison Congress held at Washington, D. C.

Only those engaged in reformatory work know the importance and necessity of keeping the minds of the boys busily engaged at something useful; therefore we deem it a pleasure and a duty to bring into play the very best means to attain the end which those who founded the Reformatory had in view.

We are therefore grateful to all who lend a helping hand and encourage us in the good work.

With the limited number of officers, instructors and teachers allotted to the Reformatory by The City of New York, the progress made thus far is very gratifying; but with additional help much better results could be obtained, and the good work made more complete. At present we are laboring under difficulties owing to the inadequate force at our command.

A debt of thanks is due our reverend Chaplains, Dr. E. A. Bray, Dr. C. H. Levy and Father H. A. Judge, S. J., of the Protestant, Hebrew and Catholic Chapels, respectively, for their untiring zeal and kind assistance on all occasions; likewise to our devoted Resident Physician, Dr. J. R. Hunter, for his self-sacrificing and constant devotion in behalf of the inmates.

To my co-workers, officers, instructors and teachers, I am more than grateful for their generous assistance on all occasions in promoting the welfare of our charges; and to you, gentlemen of the Board of Parole, and especially to your honored President, Commissioner Whitney.

I am doubly grateful for the great assistance and encouragement given me in the discharge of the onerous duties of my position. Respectfully submitted,

MARTIN J. MOORE, Overseer.

Health of Inmates.

Excellent conditions as to fresh air, sunlight and hygiene probably account for the state of health of the inmates. The general health has been good. Many of the diseases treated here were acquired on the outside.

In the past year one death occurred. There have been no epidemics and few accidents. One inmate was transferred to the Metropolitan Hospital for an operation and five to Matteawan State Hospital.

The average daily census of patients in the Hospital was about seven. Many were taken in for minor troubles requiring less than two days' treatment.

Hospital Cases Treated.

Tuberculosis	6	Eneuresis	7
Erysipelas	3	Eye injury	1
Epilepsy	6	Mental disease	3
Lead colic	2	Mitral disease	1
Gonorrhea	25	Nasal obstruction	1
Syphilis	4		

Also a number of minor troubles, such as colds, gastritis, diarrhea, constipation, etc.

Spiritual Welfare.

Their spiritual welfare has been carefully looked after by the Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew Chaplains of the Department of Correction, and attendance at religious services has been usually large, though not compulsory.

Scholastic Education.

Average daily attendance, 200.

Class for older boys.....	9.00 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.
Class for younger boys.....	{ 7.30 a. m. to 9.00 a. m.
	{ 1.00 p. m. to 3.30 p. m.
Calisthenic drill (older boys).....	7.30 a. m. to 9.00 a. m.
Calisthenic drill (younger boys).....	3.30 p. m. to 4.30 p. m.
Night School for all.....	5.30 p. m. to 6.00 p. m.
Singing class for all.....	6.00 p. m. to 6.30 p. m.
Library and reading for all.....	6.45 p. m. to 8.00 p. m.

Subject Matter.

Arithmetic—The Four rules, fractions, decimals, denominate numbers, mental arithmetic.

Reading—First, Second, Third and Fourth Readers.

Spelling and Language—Based on reading lesson.

Geography—Complete.

History—United States and Europe.

Penmanship.

Tailoring Industry.

Average number of inmates employed, 19.

Goods Made New—960 pair pantaloons, 44 coats, 128 nightshirts, 269 pajamas, 46 aprons, 816 pair suspenders, 16 sheets, 973 ticking shirts, 523 caps, 70 mattress

covers, 123 knee pads (for cement industry), 300 tags for uniform numbers, 3 portieres, 75 cushions, 12 bathrobes, 10,551 towels, 75 pillow slips, 21 curtains, 12 saddle pads, 2 flag covers, 12 blackboard rubbers, 901 pair gloves, 12 pair overalls for painters, 8 canvas belts for house gang.

Old Work Repaired—756 coat buttons sewed on, 345 tags sewed on coats, 3,541 coats repaired, 2,881 pair pantaloons repaired, 1,459 pantaloons pressed and repaired, 491 vests repaired, 566 vests pressed, 184 tags sewed on vests, 350 buttons sewed on vests, 683 caps repaired and made larger, 1,241 towels marked with indelible ink, 82 towels repaired, 902 pillow cases marked, 57 pillow cases repaired, 441 nightshirts repaired, 160 nightgowns marked, 160 pair gloves repaired, 2,249 suits of underwear repaired, 9 flags repaired, 75 boys' and Keepers' overcoats pressed, 6,661 ticking shirts repaired, 260 ticking shirt buttons sewed on, 132 shirts pressed for paroled boys, 115 uniforms pressed and repaired for Keepers, 281 suits repaired for boys paroled, 582 suits pressed for paroled boys, 3,313 pair socks repaired, 55 pair pajamas repaired, 1,176 pair shoes soled and heeled. All repairing of wagon harness is done by the inmates.

Cement and Concrete Industry.

Average number of inmates employed, 25.

Removed wooden flooring and beams from north end of first floor of dormitory No. 4. Excavated ground around steam pipes and built a 2-foot high cement wall on both sides of steam pipes, both walls 101 feet long, using 456 cement blocks. Filled in excavation with 18 inches of ashes and laid a concrete floor covering 2,349 square feet.

Made 47 concrete slabs, 3 feet by 3 feet by 4 inches thick, and set the same over trench above steam pipes on first floor, dormitory No. 4. Removed wooden flooring and beams from five sides of rooms and halls, northeast wing of first floor, building No. 4.

Built brick walls around steam pipes 2 feet high and 8 inches thick, using 1,600 bricks.

Laid cement flooring under pipes. Filled in excavation with 18 inches of ashes and laid concrete flooring in the five rooms and hall to the amount of 392 square feet.

Removed wooden flooring and beams from first floor of northwest wing of building No. 4. Excavated under steam pipes and built brick walls on both sides of steam pipes, 2 feet high and 8 inches thick, using 900 bricks. Laid cement flooring under pipes. Filled in excavation with 8 inches of ashes and laid a concrete floor to the amount of 504 square feet. Made 63 linear feet of foot bordering around walls of first floor of north end of building No. 4, 8 inches high and 8 inches thick. Plastered walls on building, first floor, with cement to the amount of 205 square feet. Made two concrete steps at front gate of first floor, building No. 4, 8 inches high and 12 inches wide. Made one concrete step at foot of step leading to second floor from first floor of building No. 1, 8 inches high and 10 inches wide. Plastered walls in side rooms of northeast wing of first floor, building No. 4, 125 square feet. Excavated ground to the amount of 285 cubic feet at south end of building No. 4, 38 feet long, 5 feet wide, 18 inches deep. Laid in 14 inches of ashes and laid a concrete sidewalk to the amount of 190 square feet. Excavated ground under new Industrial Building to the amount of 336 cubic feet, and laid in trench form 56 feet of 4-inch earthenware sewer pipe and set three bell traps for floor drains.

Excavated the cellar under the new building 18 inches deep, 25 feet wide, 282 feet long, to the amount of 10,575 cubic feet.

Excavated ground on south side of Catholic Church 60 feet long, 2 feet wide, 4 feet deep, for new water main, to the amount of 480 cubic feet.

Excavated ground at south end of Dormitory Building and removed sand from pit to the amount of 7,200 cubic feet.

Repaired cement floor in toilet and shower baths in southwest wing of first floor, building No. 4, to the amount of 6 square feet.

Excavated ground between the east and west wings of the new Dormitory Building, 126 feet long, 90 feet wide, 3 feet deep, to the amount of 34,000 cubic feet.

Excavated ground on east side of No. 5 building, 54 feet long and 12 feet wide, 18 inches deep, to the amount of 972 cubic feet, for the purpose of laying concrete sidewalks, after which ashes were laid to the depth of 14 inches.

Laid concrete sidewalk on east side of No. 5 building, 54 feet by 12 feet, to the amount of 648 square feet.

Excavated ground on the west side of No. 4 building, 65 by 5 feet, by 18 inches deep, 487 cubic feet for laying concrete sidewalks, and ashes laid 14 inches deep.

Laid sidewalk on east side of No. 4 building, 65 by 5 feet, to the amount of 325 square feet.

Excavated ground on south side of No. 4 building, 113 feet by 28 feet, 18 inches deep, to the amount of 4,746 cubic feet, for laying concrete sidewalks and ashes laid to 14 inches deep.

Laid concrete sidewalk on south side of No. 4 building, 113 feet by 28 feet, to the amount of 3,164 square feet.

Set curbing along edge of grass on wagon road south and west sides of No. 4 building, linear feet, 88.

Laid concrete gutter along south and west sides, No. 4 building, to the amount of 182 square feet.

Excavated ground on east side of No. 4 building, 166 feet by 5 feet, 18 inches deep, to the amount of 1,245 cubic feet, for laying concrete sidewalk, and 14 inches of ashes laid.

Laid concrete sidewalk on east side of No. 4 building, 166 feet by 5 feet, to the amount of 830 square feet.

Excavated ground on west, north and east side of No. 3 building; west side, 68 feet by 7 feet, 18 inches deep, to the amount of 714 cubic feet; north side, 55 feet by 21 feet, 18 inches deep, to the amount of 1,732 cubic feet; east side, 189 feet by 18 feet, 18 inches deep, to the amount of 4,103 cubic feet; total amount of ground excavated, 7,549 cubic feet, and ashes laid 14 inches deep.

Laid concrete sidewalk on southwest and east side of No. 3 building; west side, 68 by 7 feet, to the amount of 476 square feet; south side, 55 by 21 feet, to the amount of 1,155 square feet; east side, 189 feet by 18 feet, to the amount of 3,402 square feet; grand total, 5,033 square feet.

Laid concrete sidewalk on southwest and east sides of No. 3 building, 387 square feet.

Excavated ground along wagon road on north side of No. 5 building, 199 feet by 4 feet, 18 inches deep, to the amount of 1,194 cubic feet, and ashes laid 14 inches deep.

Laid concrete gutter along sidewalk on north side of No. 5 building to the amount of 119 square feet.

Built two manholes around water valves, 4 feet by 3 feet by 3 feet, east side of No. 4 building.

Filled in trench after new water main was laid.

Built subway for steam pipes in rear of new Solitary Confinement building, size, 32 feet long and 4 feet wide and 3 feet deep.

Laid concrete sidewalk along wagon road on east and north sides of new Industrial Building, 154 feet long and 6 feet wide, to the amount of 924 feet.

Laid concrete gutter along sidewalks on east and north sides of new Industrial Building, 154 feet long, 12 inches wide, to the amount of 154 square feet.

Worked 14 days on excavating ground for new water main.

Cleaned all steam pipes in new Industrial Building.

Cut out two holes in foundation walls of new Industrial Building for steam pipes.

Cleaned grounds around new Industrial Building.

Excavated ground on east side of new Solitary Confinement Building for steam pipe subway, 24 feet long, by 4 feet wide, by 5 feet deep, to the amount of ground excavated, 480 cubic feet.

Excavated ground along wagon road on east and north sides of new Industrial Building for the purpose of laying concrete sidewalks and laying ashes to the thickness of 14 inches, 18 inches deep, length, 154 feet, width, 6 feet, to the amount of 1,386 cubic feet.

Excavated ground from new Solitary Confinement Building for sewer pipe, in trench form, length, 102 feet by 2 feet wide, by 3 feet deep, after which laid 102 feet of 6-inch earthen pipe and refilled trench.

Laid concrete sidewalk in court-yard of new Dormitory Building to the amount of 5,438 square feet.

Excavated ground and laid two foundations for tunnel vaults 18 inches deep, 24 inches wide; each wall 170 feet long.

Laid concrete foundations for cement block walls of courtyard, 12 inches deep, 20 inches wide and 175 feet long.

Set up 5 reinforced concrete steps in tunnel, each step 11 inches, tread 8 inches high, 5 feet long.

Laid concrete water table on foundation of court yard of new Dormitory Building 175 feet long, 10 inches high and 17 inches wide.

Built cement block wall on east and south sides of courtyard of new Dormitory Building; blocks used 8 by 8 by 16 inches and backed up with 4 inches of brick walls, 6 feet high, 81 feet long.

Built brick side wall of steam subway in rear of new Solitary Confinement Building and covered the same with 4-inch timber and dirt, wall 10 feet by 36 inches by 8 inches.

Built 2 side walls of tunnel leading from new Building to the school building, using cement blocks, size 8 by 8 by 16 inches and backed up with 12 inches of reinforced concrete wall, each wall 170 feet long and 6 feet 6 inches wide.

Excavated ground for water pipe which crossed through tunnel 310 cubic feet and laid concrete under and above the pipe.

Laid concrete foundation for set of steps on south wall of courtyard of new building, 16 feet by 4 feet, 12 inches deep.

Laid concrete foundation for set of steps on east wall of courtyard of new building, 15 feet by 7 feet, by 12 inches.

Laid part of reinforced concrete arch on tunnel 36 feet long, 8 feet wide.

Laid 17 reinforced concrete slabs on steam subway and covered the same with dirt.

Removed seven stone steps from entrance to cellar of new Dormitory Building, and also side walls.

Graded ground and put in ashes for foundation of concrete flooring in cellar of new Dormitory.

Excavated ground in cellar of new Dormitory and buried 7 large rocks which could not be removed from cellar.

Excavated ground and built with bricks 4 cesspools in cellar of new Dormitory, and also placed bell traps on same, each cesspool 4 feet deep, 2 feet wide and 4 feet long.

Cleaned plaster and cement from pipe in cellar of new dormitory.

Manufactured—66,000 cement bricks, 9,900 cement blocks for buildings, 67 cement water tables, 4 feet long, 10 inches by 6 inches; molded 49 concrete slabs for covering of new steam subway, 4 by 3 by 3 inches; molded 69 concrete slabs, 4 feet by 14 inches by 4 inches; molded cement hollow blocks of various sizes, 1,017; molded cement bricks to the amount of 7,250; molded 14 cement lintels, size 32 inches by 10 inches by 8 inches; molded 36 cement lintels, size 54 inches by 10 inches by 8 inches; molded 4 cement lintels, size 4 feet 8 inches by 8 inches by 8 inches; molded 17 cement lintels, size 32 by 12 by 8 inches; molded 32 cement lintels, size 5 feet 4 inches by 12 inches by 6 inches; molded 75 concrete slabs for covering steam subway 4 feet by 3 feet by 4 inches; molded in place two sets of steps (4 steps to a set) in courtyard of new Dormitory, each step 12 inch tread, 8 inches rise and 17 inches long; molded 19 reinforced concrete slabs for use to cover steam subway; molded 8 pieces of cement coping, size 38½ inches by 16 inches by 6 inches and laid the same on east wall of court-yard of Dormitory; molded 20 pieces of concrete coping, size 20 inches wide, 3 feet long and 5 inches thick, for use on new stable; molded 110 cement blocks, size 8 by 8 by 16 inches.

General Work—Set up three iron cannons on grass lawn near Warden's office. Hauled cement, stone, sand, etc., and general jobbing around the Island.

Tinsmithing Industry.

Average number employed, 15.

Manufactured—For City Prison: 60 coffee cans, 48 1-quart dippers, 24 5-gallon cans, 24 gallon iron strainers, 24 dripping pans, 12 gallon iron pails, 24 14-quart dish pans, 24 pudding pans, 12 ash cans. For Brooklyn City Prison: 24 ash cans, 72 3-gallon tin pails, 6 large strainers, 6 colenders, 24 deep pie plates, 12 strainers, 6 4-quart milk cans, 72 tin cans, 6 manure cans. For Penitentiary, B. I.: 12 watering cans, 600 jelly pans, 54 coffee cans, 24 soup dippers, 1 large dipper, 20 20-quart dish pans, 6 6-quart milk cans, 6 8-quart milk cans, 2 ash cans, 12 soup cans. Correction Storehouse, B. I.: 2 2-gallon sprinkling cans, 50 6-gallon cans. Central Office Stable: 4 4-quart oat measures, 2 6-quart oat measures, 6 gallon iron water pails. Rikers Island: 2 roasting pans, 2 pudding pans, 3 coffee pots, 2 soup colenders. 2d District Prison: 1 2-quart coffee pot, 1 2-quart teapot, 6 large tin dippers, 12 medium tin dippers, 3 coffee strainers, 6 15-gallon tin cans, 6 25-gallon tin cans, 24 ash cans, 12 1-quart dippers, 6 soup strainers. 3d District Prison: 1 2-gallon coffee pot, 1 2-gallon teapot, 6 5-gallon tin boilers, 6 10-gallon tin cans, 3 5-gallon tin cans, 11 roasting pans. 4th District Prison: 2 10-gallon tin boilers, 2 5-gallon tin boilers, 2 dish pans, 2 20-gallon tin boilers, 8 15-gallon tin boilers, 4 1-quart dippers. 5th District Prison: 18 ash cans, 2 15-gallon tin boilers, 5 baking pans, 2 5-gallon tin boilers, 2 10-gallon tin boilers. 7th District Prison: 3 dish pans, 6 15-gallon tin boilers, 36 ash cans. Steamer "Minnahanonck": 2 roasting pans, 1 gallon oil can, 12 1-pint tin cans, 12 fire pails, 3 ash cans. Steamer "Massasoit": 30 fire pails, 2 baking pans, 6 ash cans. Steamer "Pelham": 4 fire pails, 1 1-gallon oil can, 2 ash cans, 25 feet 1-inch tin tacking. New York City Reformatory: 30

fire pails, 3 1-gallon sprinkling cans, 4 5-gallon tin cans, 200 1-quart cups, 4 6-gallon tin cans, 4 1-quart dippers, 6 dust pans, 2 20-gallon tin boilers, 24 5-gallon coffee cans, 12 ash cans, 6 12-quart colenders. Branch Work House: 50 fire pails, 14 20-gallon tin boilers, 16 6-gallon tin boilers, 6 roasting pans, 13 ash cans, 25 5-gallon cans, 31 dish pans, 26 dust pans, 5 saucepans, 18 5-gallon pails, 2 tea kettles, 550 1-quart cups, 4 coffee cans, 9 5-gallon ice coolers, 12 fire pails (large size), 6 5-gallon tin boilers, 17 1-quart dippers.

Roofing and Repairing on the Island—5,300 square feet new roofing on ice house, 5,500 square feet of repairing (roofing), 400 square feet of new work on boiler house roof, 1,100 square feet new roofing on laundry, 128 feet galvanized iron gutter, 440 square feet lead on ice house (roofing), 200 square feet of tin roofing, 20 square feet of roofing on Waiting Room in City Island, 480 square feet roofing repaired on boiler house and rear of laundry, 1,940 square feet of roofing repaired on Female Prison, 75 feet of 4-inch leader on Building No. 1, 100 feet of 4-inch leader on Building No. 4, 400 feet of new gutter on Building No. 3, 90 feet valley strip on Building No. 3, 60 feet of new ridge galvanized iron on Building No. 5, 2,000 square feet of roofing on Keeper Bapp's house, 6,000 square feet of roofing repaired on Branch Workhouse, 597 pieces of tinware repaired.

Painting Industry.

Average number of inmates employed, 8.

Work Accomplished—301 benches painted, 516 feet of lettering, 40 head boards of graves painted and numbered, 9 bureaus painted, 40 tables of various sizes, 294 beds painted, 42 closets of various sizes painted, 8 bedsteads, 100 bed blocks, 8 keepers' rooms painted inside No. 5 building, all roofs on No. 5 building, cornice of No. 5 building (3 coats), No. 5 building throughout, No. 5 building outside, complete; No. 4 building, keepers' kitchen, basement throughout, mess hall, storeroom and hallway, upstairs dado and all woodwork, barber shop and toilets, down and upstairs; 3 keepers' rooms, washroom, bread room, toilet hall in basement, bathrooms, woodwork and radiators, mess hall and main hall, No. 2 building throughout, waiting room at City Island, in and outside; No. 1 building, 36 keepers' rooms, 5 hallways, schoolroom, toilet, bathrooms and barber shop, 1 keeper's room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, hall in Mr. Bartell's house, boathouse, in and outside; cement building inside, store room, kitchen and meat room, woodwork of chapel, dining room of keepers, clothes pole and plumbing shop, lower part of cement building, 2 coats of paint; warden's house, 2 coats of paint outside; catamaran wagon for derrick painted, outside of paint shop, 2 coats; hall, ceiling, side walls and woodwork of Overseer's house painted, outside of Overseer's house painted, 2 coats; painted all head boards for cemetery, Warden's office painted in and outside and woodwork grained and stained, painted cemetery building, 2 coats; painted rooms in church, painted 2 rooms and hall in Mr. Brady's house, painted and grained inside of church, painted, grained and varnished all keepers' rooms in No. 1 building, painted, grained and varnished floors of Overseer's house, painted kitchen and washroom in Warden's house, No. 5 building, mess hall, round house and 2 coats of paint on Mr. Belmore's house, summer house for sick inmates, in and outside; No. 1 building, front and rear halls, ceilings, side walls and casings, Steamer "Pelham," outside; painted, grained and varnished floors in Mr. Belmore's house, painted 2 bath houses, Mr. Lane's room, 50 iron girders (2 coats each); No. 1 building, first floor, wainscoting, doors and sashes painted, boathouse and scale house, 2 coats; No. 3 building, toilet and halls, roofs of waiting room and flag pole, census board painted, roofs of boiler room, church and engine room painted, all iron railings around grass plots, sashes, casings and iron bars in tin shop, 2 coats; doctor's room, naphtha launch painted, 4 ox carts painted, painted and lettered nine signs; Building No. 1 outside, casings, bars and fire escapes, 860 feet stove pipe asphalted, 12 gun racks stained and varnished, 1 room at Overseer's house painted, 4 rooms for Matrons painted, boiler ceiling and side walls painted, Boat "Massasoit" outside waist and boat covers and upper deck, 28 flower boxes painted, 2 medicine closets, 170 bedsteads in No. 1 building, 3 coats of paint, hard wood tables filled, Female Prison throughout, 23 blackboards painted, 2 ceilings oiled and varnished in Overseer's house, No. 1 building throughout the first floor, 5 keepers' rooms and dining room, waiting room in City Island (second time); Warden's house painted, 20 desks for school.

Plumbing Industry.

Average number of inmates employed daily, 11.

Time given mainly to the instructing of the inmates of two classes, consisting of 12 in the morning and 9 in the afternoon. Instructing them how to hold the cloth, pouring of metal and the wiping of joints and explaining the different branches of plumbing and steamfitting trades.

The following work has also been done: Cleaned out toilet of No. 1 building, putting up 32 shower sprays in new dormitory of Reformatory, cleaning out soil lines of wash sinks on floors Nos. 1 and 2 in No. 1 building, repairing one radiator and packing two valves, repairing radiator and repairing two 4-inch valves in new dormitory.

Electrical Industry.

Average number of inmates employed daily, 15.

Drawing diagrams of all different styles of wiring and painting same for the instruction of classes. Following diagrams completed: Diagram of connections for two compound wound dynamos, running parallel; diagram of switchboard connection for two or more compound wound dynamos, running parallel, showing generator and feeder panels; diagram of series of wound motor and controller, diagram of compound motor and controller, diagram of battery connections, showing series, multiple, series-multiple and multiple-series, groups and results of same; diagram of call-bell system, 4 bells and 4 push buttons; diagram of a 4-drop annunciator system; diagram of inter-communicating system.

Work Accomplished—Run temporary line for lights on dock, connected temporary lights on road to dock and river road, repaired lights in church, repaired lights in Overseer's house, installed new light in front of icebox, at rear door Warden's house, running iron pipe fed from cellar; connected new key socket in front of Warden's house, run temporary feed from engine room to new dormitory, under the direction of Mr. Muirhead, of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity; repaired light in room of kitchen, repaired light in icebox, pulled in new wire to feed 3 fixtures in kitchen, rehung and connected 4 light fixtures in dining-room, charged all wiring of fixtures in No. 4 building, putting the same in safe condition; installed 2 single-pole switches to control lights in dormitory, building No. 4; reconnected extension on building No. 4, connected 10 single lights to outlet in basement building No. 5, reconnected all switches in toilet and storeroom in basement of building No. 5, made insulation tests of all circuits in Industrial and Dormitory buildings with the Inspector of Water, Gas and Electricity Department and found same to be O. K.; installed 1 light over desk at Female Prison, wire run in iron pipe; repaired light in kitchen of Female Prison, run temporary light in tunnel, plugged wall with wood plugs for purpose of fastening cleats to which board will be nailed for boys to run practical work on in school shop, run temporary lights in school building basement, installed lights with condoulet outlets, run in iron pipe in school building, east side of basement, controlled from switchboard on main floor; repaired light on east entrance of Branch Workhouse, repaired light at north entrance of Branch Workhouse, installed 1 new weather-proof socket; repaired lights and bells in Engineer's house, cleaned and put on cover on panel box in laundry, connected light over engine in laundry, run extension of iron pipe 1 2-light fixture in fumigating room and 1 3-light fixture in vegetable shelf and connected fixtures on same, repaired broken line on pipe with feed to church, installed new weather-proof socket at entrance to Warden's office, repaired lights in cellar of Overseer's house, repaired lights and reconnected fixture in Plumber's house, connected new socket in toilet and plumbing shop, building No. 4; transferred material left by men from Department of Electricity, from engine room to electrical school; charged two sets of storage batteries (exide) for Head Keeper of Riker's Island, cleaned and repaired plates, made new caps for cells, made new insulators for plates and thoroughly dried the batteries, made new covers for both batteries and 1 new handle, gave both batteries a new solution of tested electrol and painted all covers with waterproof paint; made up new battery charging rheostat of lamps, series and multiple grouping; repaired lights in dormitory of Branch Workhouse, repaired lights over pump in pump-room, connected light with weather-proof socket over main water pump, gave boys practical instruction in storing electric conduit and of bell and annunciator systems, also explained the care, repair, charging and the uses of the storage battery; repaired lights in new reading-room of Branch Workhouse.

New York, February 14, 1911.

Board of Parole of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants, 148 East 20th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen—I enclose herewith statistical report for the year 1910, which has been compiled from the records of the Board of Parole, together with a summary of record of the conduct of paroled inmates, with the assistance of Parole Officers Andrew R. Bliss and William H. Hogan.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS R. MINNICK, Secretary.

Number of inmates at the Reformatory December 31, 1909.....	159	
Number of inmates received at the Reformatory from January 1, 1910, to December 31, 1910	362	
Number rearrested and returned for violation of parole.....	29	
Number returned from Matteawan State Insane Asylum.....	4	554

Of which number there were:

Discharged by Court order.....	8	
Discharged by Board and transferred to other institutions on their warrants	7	
Transferred to New York City Penitentiary, chapter 565, Laws 1909.....	30	
Transferred to New York City Penitentiary (additional commitment, grand larceny)	1	
Transferred to Asylum for Criminal Insane at Matteawan, N. Y.....	5	
Returned to City Prison for resentence.....	3	
Deported	7	
Died	1	
	62	
Paroled during the year	302	364

Leaving number of inmates in the Reformatory on December 31, 1910.....	190
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Summary of Record of Paroled Inmates.

Number on parole January 1, 1910.....	124
Number paroled during the year 1910.....	302
Served well and earned final discharge from parole.....	173
Employed, reporting regularly and making good reports.....	106
Not working, but reporting regularly.....	37
Enlisted in U. S. Army or Navy.....	3

Conduct on parole satisfactory	319, or	76.50%
Returned to Reformatory for violation of parole.....	29	
Ordered rearrested for violation of parole, but not yet apprehended	34	
Under investigation, or temporarily lost sight of.....	5	

Conduct on parole more or less unsatisfactory.....	68, or	16.31%
In other prisons	29	
Returned to Crime.....	29, or	6.95%

Died	1, or	.24%
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Total.....	417, or	100.00%
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Reports Made by Inmates While on Parole.

Number of visits made by parole officers at inmates' homes.....	3,105
Number of reports made by paroled inmates at homes of parole officers...	550
Number of reports made by paroled inmates at office of Board of Parole..	1,755
Number of reports made by paroled inmates at all other places.....	200
Number of reports made in person by paroled inmates.....	2,505
Number of reports made by letter or through any other source.....	878
Total number of reports made by paroled inmates.....	3,383

Number of applications for parole investigated.....	451
Number on parole January 1, 1911.....	175

Paroled in Care of.

Parents	206
Relatives	43
Friends and acquaintances	29
Harlem Mission	6
Children's Aid Society.....	2
Chrystie Street House.....	3
Young Men's Christian Association.....	2
Brace Farm School.....	1
Rev. Mr. Bray (Protestant Chaplain, New York City Reformatory).....	10

Total 302

Biographical tables compiled from information relating to 362 inmates sentenced to The New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants during the year 1910.

In Relation to Inmates Themselves.

Educational.

Without any education (illiterate).....	34, or	9.39%
Night school (simply read or write with difficulty).....	5, or	1.38%
Attended school in foreign countries.....	21, or	5.80%
Schooling received in various prison institutions.....	12, or	3.31%
Primary Grade—ordinary common school.....	59, or	16.30%
Grammar Grade—ordinary common school.....	212, or	58.57%
Private education	1, or	.28%
High School	2, or	.55%
Various schools in other States.....	9, or	2.49%
College and university graduates.....	2, or	.55%
Various charitable institutions.....	5, or	1.38%

Nominal Religious Faith of Training.

Catholic	206, or	56.91%
Hebrew	71, or	19.61%
Protestant	84, or	23.21%
Atheist	1, or	.27%

Character of Associations.

Bad	267, or	73.76%
Doubtful	12, or	3.31%
Fair	62, or	17.13%
Good	21, or	5.80%

Industrial.

Worked at trades.....	114, or	31.49%
Clerks, bookkeepers and office help.....	19, or	5.25%
Salesmen	7, or	1.93%
Engineering	1, or	.28%
Messenger, errand, cash, tool, wagon boys, newsboys, bootblacks and elevator runners	84, or	23.20%
Barbers, waiters, servants and restaurant help.....	19, or	5.25%
Peddlers, fruit stand attendants, etc.....	2, or	.55%
Laborers, drivers, etc.....	72, or	19.88%
Farm hands	3, or	.83%
Actor	1, or	.28%
Telephone operator	1, or	.28%
Chauffeurs	3, or	.83%
Draftsman	1, or	.28%
Jockey	1, or	.28%
Stenographer	1, or	.28%
Miscellaneous	30, or	8.28%
No occupation	3, or	.83%

Nature of Offences.

Petit larceny	209, or	57.73%
Grand larceny, 2d degree.....	1	
Unlawful entry	19	
Carrying burglars' tools.....	1	
Receiving stolen goods.....	3	
Defacing and destroying property.....	1	
Attempted grand larceny.....	3	
Obtaining money under false pretences.....	1	

Offences against property.....	238, or 65.74%
Attempted assault.....	5
Assault, 3d degree.....	12
Carrying concealed weapons.....	11
Impairing the morals of a child.....	5
Offences against the person.....	33, or 9.12%
Disorderly conduct.....	34
Disorderly conduct and incorrigible.....	5
Incorrigible.....	6
Vagrancy.....	26
Vagrancy and disorderly conduct.....	4
Loitering and acting suspiciously.....	2
Jostling and acting suspiciously.....	5
Suspicious person.....	1
Intoxication.....	4
Degenerate habits.....	1
Vicious associations.....	1
Selling obscene literature.....	1
Cruelty to animals.....	1
Offences against the peace.....	91, or 25.14%
Total.....	362, or 100.00%

Age on Admission.

Sixty-three inmates at 16 years of age; 92 inmates at 17 years of age; 74 inmates at 18 years of age; 48 inmates at 19 years of age; 27 inmates at 20 years of age; 16 inmates at 21 years of age; 13 inmates at 22 years of age; 17 inmates at 23 years of age; 5 inmates at 24 years of age; 2 inmates at 25 years of age; 3 inmates at 27 years of age; 1 inmate at 28 years of age; 1 inmate at 29 years of age.

Youngest inmate was 16 years of age; oldest inmate was 29 years of age; average age on admission was 18 years 5 1-3 months.

Lightest inmate weighed 83 pounds; heaviest inmate weighed 203 pounds; average weight of inmates, 124¼ pounds.

Shortest inmate was 4 feet 4½ inches in height; tallest inmate was 5 feet 11¼ inches in height; average height of 362 inmates was 5 feet 4 1-3 inches.

Physical Condition on Admission.

In poor health.....	5, or 1.38%
In somewhat impaired health.....	12, or 3.32%
In good health.....	345, or 95.30%

Nativity of Inmates.

United States.....	270, or 74.59%
Austria-Hungary.....	15
Russia.....	23
Germany.....	5
England.....	3
Italy.....	25
Ireland.....	2
Canada.....	2
Greece.....	1
West Indies.....	6
Scotland.....	1
South America.....	2
Poland.....	1
Spain.....	1
Roumania.....	2
France.....	3

Foreign born.....	92, or 25.41%
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Total.....	362, or 100.00%
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Nativity of Parents of Inmates.

United States.....	90, or 24.86%
Austria-Hungary.....	26
Russia.....	35
Germany.....	32
England.....	8
Italy.....	50

Ireland	39
Roumania	4
Canada	1
Scotland	3
Norway	2
Sweden	1
Greece	1
West Indies	5
Switzerland	1
Poland	2
Spain	1
France	3

Both parents born in same foreign country..... 214, or 59.12%

Ireland-Sweden	1
Ireland-Canada	1
Ireland-South America	1
Ireland-France	1
Ireland-England	3
Ireland-Germany	1
Austria-Russia	1
Germany-Russia	1
Norway-Denmark	1
Austria-Bohemia	1
Germany-Switzerland	1
Scotland-England	1
France-Spain	1

Parents born in foreign countries of different nationalities 15, or 4.14%

United States-Canada	3
United States-England	4
United States-Italy	2
United States-Ireland	16
United States-Scotland	2
United States-Germany	11
United States-Cuba	1
United States-France	1
United States-West Indies	1
United States-Sweden	1
United States-Spain	1

One parent born in United States and the other parent in foreign country..... 43, or 11.88%

Total 362, or 100.00%

Commitments.

Judge Foster	3
Judge Swann	27
Judge Crain	4
Judge Rosalsky	14
Judge O'Sullivan	20
Judge Malone	11
Judge Mulqueen	10
Judge O'Gorman	9
Judge Davis	1

Total number committed from Court of General Sessions and Criminal Branch, Supreme Court..... 99, or 27.35%

Judge Dike	2
Judge Fawcett	6

Total number committed from Kings County Court.... 8, or 2.21%

Judge Kelly	7
Judge Putnam	1

Total number committed from Supreme Court, Richmond County	8, or	2.21%
Court of Special Sessions, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.	109, or	30.11%
Court of Special Sessions, Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond	42, or	11.60%
Magistrate Freschi	1	
Magistrate Barlow	3	
Magistrate House	11	
Magistrate Herbert	10	
Magistrate Krotel	5	
Magistrate Breen	4	
Magistrate Kernochan	1	
Magistrate Corrigan	8	
Magistrate Cornell	8	
Magistrate Steinert	1	
Magistrate Murphy	1	
Magistrate O'Connor	1	
Magistrate Moss	1	
Magistrate Appleton	7	

Total number committed by City Magistrates, First Division	62, or	17.12%
Magistrate O'Reilly	8	
Magistrate Nash	3	
Magistrate Harris	6	
Magistrate Dooley	4	
Magistrate Connelly	2	
Magistrate Voorhees	4	
Magistrate Gilroy	3	
Magistrate Hyland	2	
Magistrate Kempner	1	
Magistrate Handy	1	

Total number committed by City Magistrates, Second Division	34, or	9.40%
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Total number of commitments..... 362

Previous Criminal History.

Never convicted of any previous charge.....	312, or	86.19%
Convicted of second offence.....	40, or	11.05%
Convicted of third offence.....	6, or	1.65%
Convicted of fourth offence.....	3, or	.83%
Convicted of fifth offence.....	1, or	.28%

So far as can be ascertained, 38.40 per cent. of inmates sentenced to the Reformatory had previously served time in other institutions, as follows:

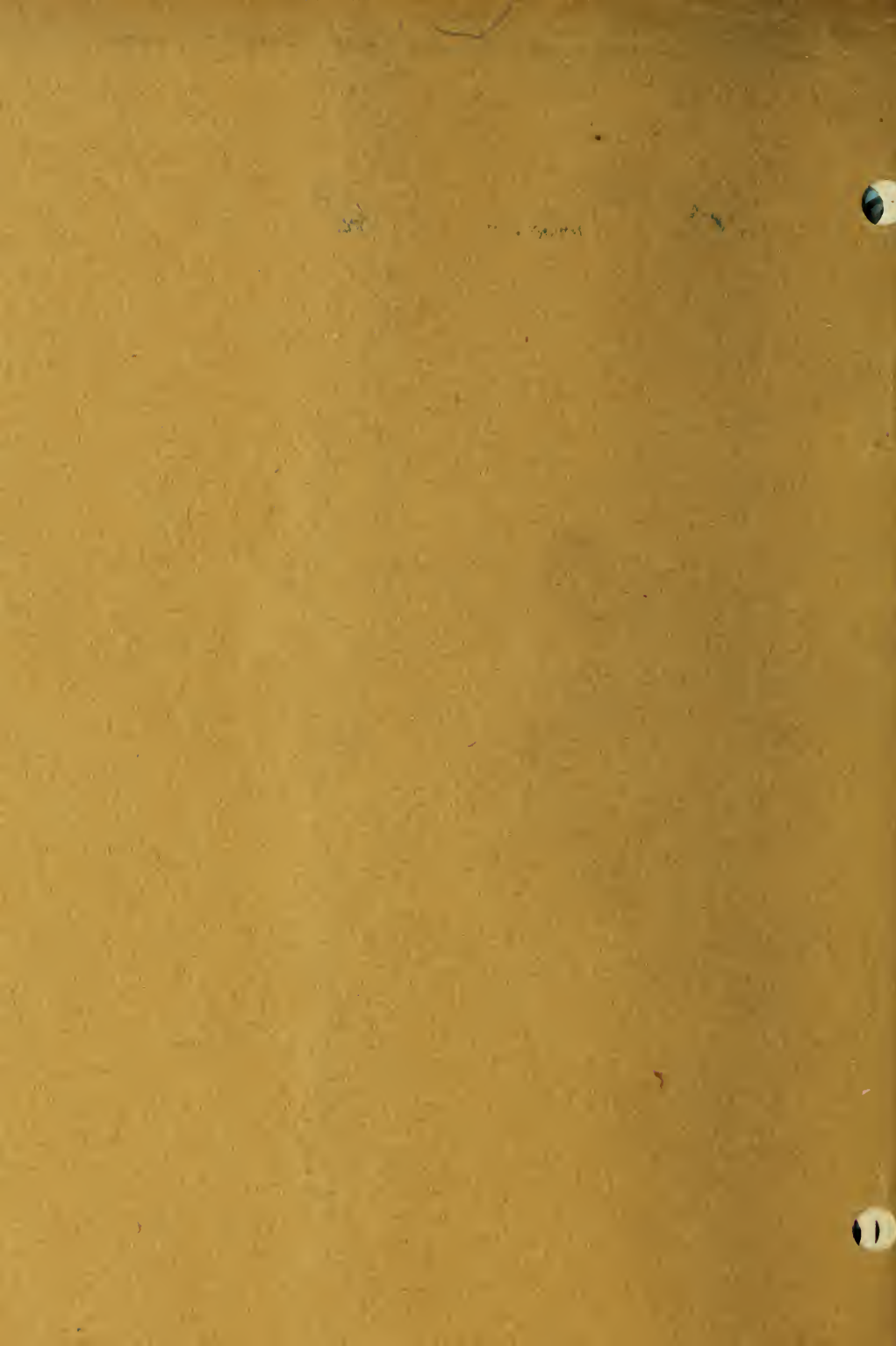
Truant School	9
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	16
New York Catholic Protectory, one term.....	48
New York Catholic Protectory, two terms.....	15
New York Catholic Protectory, three terms.....	1
House of Refuge.....	5
City Prison	1
Work House, Blackwells Island	20
Harts Island Reform School.....	5
Raymond Street Jail.....	3
Training School.....	12
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.....	4
New York City Reformatory.....	8
Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	2
Various other charitable institutions.....	9
Bridwell Prison.....	1
Intermediate Prison, Cleveland, Ohio.....	1

Westminister Prison, B. C.....	2
Elmira Reformatory.....	2
Jamesburg Reformatory.....	2
Glen Mills Reformatory.....	1
Crow Hill Penitentiary.....	1
White Plains Jail.....	1
Harrisburg Jail.....	1
Richmond County Jail.....	1
Jacksonville Jail.....	1
Deer Island Prison.....	1
Lyman School, Westboro, Mass.....	1
Previously paroled under various authorities.....	45
Fined	23

In Relation to Parents of Inmates.

146 inmates had both parents living.....	40.33%
20 inmates with mother dead and father remarried.....	5.53%
18 inmates with father dead and mother remarried.....	4.97%
38 inmates with a stepfather or stepmother.....	10.50%
28 inmates half-orphans by death of mother.....	7.73%
40 inmates half-orphans by death of father.....	11.05%
2 inmates with mother in New York and father in foreign country .....	.55%
2 inmates with father in New York and mother in foreign country .....	.55%
2 inmates with mother in New York and father in hospital .....	.55%
5 inmates with mother in New York and father's address unknown	1.38%
1 inmate with father in New York and mother's address unknown .....	.28%
2 inmates with one parent residing outside New York.....	.55%
82 inmates who are under the guidance of only one parent.....	22.64%
1 inmate with mother dead and father in hospital.....	.28%
2 inmates with father dead and mother in hospital.....	.55%
1 inmate with mother in hospital and father's address unknown .....	.28%
2 inmates with father dead and mother residing outside New York .....	.55%
1 inmate with mother dead and father residing outside New York .....	.28%
9 inmates with father dead and mother residing in foreign country	2.49%
7 inmates with mother dead and father residing in foreign country	1.93%
7 inmates with mother dead and father's address unknown.....	1.93%
2 inmates with the address of both parents unknown.....	.55%
10 inmates with both parents residing outside New York....	2.77%
22 inmates with both parents residing in foreign country....	6.08%
32 inmates with both parents dead.....	8.84%
96 inmates who are without the guidance of either parent.....	26.53%
362	100.00%

Insanity in ancestry	23, or 6.35%
Epilepsy in ancestry.....	6, or 1.66%
Drunkenness	9, or 2.49%
Number of colored inmates.....	18, or 4.97%
Number of married inmates.....	14, or 3.87%



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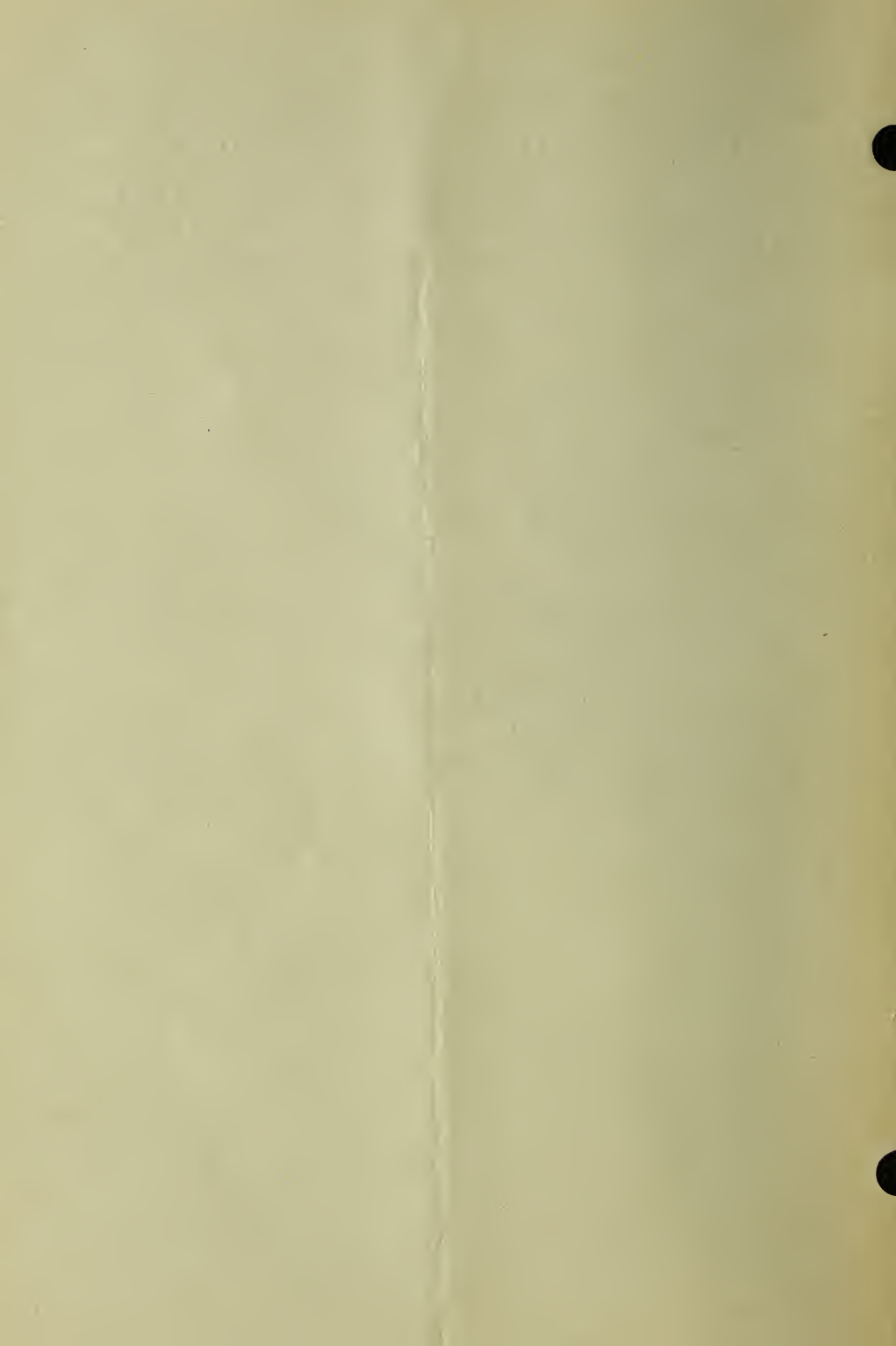
OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

**BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS** ❁ ❁



**SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT**



**BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS** ✨ ✨



**148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET
NEW YORK CITY**

M. B. BROWN PRINTING & BINDING CO.,
49-57 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.



BOARD OF PAROLE
OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF
MISDEMEANANTS

148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET

NEW YORK, February 13, 1912.

Hon. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR,

Mayor,

City Hall, New York City:

DEAR SIR—I beg to transmit, herewith, the Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Parole of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants, for the year 1911.

Respectfully submitted,

PATRICK A. WHITNEY,

President, Board of Parole.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF PAROLE

Hon. PATRICK A. WHITNEY, President,

Served since Jan. 19, 1910

Hon. JOHN B. MAYO.....Served since Aug. 16, 1911

Hon. ROBERT J. WILKIN.....Served since Sept. 1, 1904

Hon. FRED. B. HOUSE.....Served since June 1, 1909

Hon. EDWARD J. DOOLEY.....Served since Dec. 1, 1904

Mr. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER...Served since Sept. 1, 1904

Mr. JOHN C. HEINTZ.....Served since Sept. 1, 1904

Mr. ROSARIO MAGGIO.....Served since April 18, 1910

Mr. RICHARD E. TROY.....Served since April 18, 1910

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF MISDEMEANANTS, }
HARTS ISLAND, N. Y., January 30, 1912. }

*To the Honorable Board of Parole,
New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit to your Honorable Board, herewith, the Sixth Annual Report of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants, for the year ending December 31, 1911.

The progress made during the past year towards effecting a permanent reformation among our inmates is well known to your Honorable Board. It is very gratifying indeed to know that the energy and money spent in the introduction and continuation of the various industries have gone to a good work, and the beneficial results are already very apparent not only while in the institution, but also after being paroled therefrom.

Owing to the physical location of the Reformatory, and the lack of room in the present buildings, it is difficult to carry out in their entirety the necessary reformative measures for which the institution was founded. Notwithstanding the many drawbacks and obstacles which have to be overcome, considerable advancement has been made by the boys in their respective departments. Below is given the list of industries and the number of inmates employed in each one.

Great credit is due your worthy President, the Honorable Patrick A. Whitney, Commissioner of Correction, for his energy, perseverance and insistence in obtaining for the Reformatory the means necessary for the proper training and education of its inmates.

It is to be hoped that the moral and spiritual interest of those under our care will be taken into consideration by those who have the power to assist our Commissioner in remedying the evils now existing in the present Reformatory buildings, which evil exists on account of the crowded condition of the institution.

I cannot urge too strongly the introduction of as many industries as possible, and this, coupled with the scholastic, military and musical education going hand in hand with the moral and religious teachings inculcated by our zealous Chaplains, will help in a great measure the grand work of reformation.

The additional outlay entailed will be a saving at some future time to the State, as by reforming the present delinquents, will save them from becoming future burdens on the community.

The health of the inmates has been remarkably good considering the indiscriminate manner in which they mingle together without any quarantining accommodations on their entrance to the institution.

HOSPITAL CASES TREATED.

Fallen arch	1	Tuberculosis of bones....	1
Blepharitis	1	Drug habit	3
Conjunctivitis	1	Pneumonia	1
Indigestion	2	Gastritis	3
Impaired heart	10	Lead poisoning	1
Favus	1	Peci phlebitis	1
Neuralgia	1	Bad teeth	4
Hay fever	1	Feeble-minded	1
Typhoid fever	1	Adenitis	1
Intertrigo	1	Glosistis	1
Appendicitis	1	Chenoried	1
Ileo colitis	1	Colic	1
Colitis	4	Hysterica	1
Concussion	1	Arthritis	1
Ulcer	1	Diarrhœa	31
Erysipelas	1	Gonorrhœa	16
Traumatism to right chest.	1	Syphilis	6
Impitego contagiosis	1	Gingivties	8
Rheumatism	14	Tonsilitis	20
Slight injury of hip.....	1	Epileptic	2
Contusions	3	Constipation	27
Bruises	9	Heat exhaustion	2
Orchitis	2	Lumbago	1
Cold	50	Scabies	6
Acne	7	Sprains	3
Eczema	10	Hemorrhoids	1
Tuberculosis	8	Dementia præcox	1

Dermatitis	1	Pleurisy	2
Synovitis	1	Boil	1
Abscess	7		—
Fistula	1	Total	296
Bronchitis	2		

SPIRITUAL CARE.

As usual, the spiritual wants are ministered to by our devoted Chaplains, Jewish, Protestant and Catholic, respectively. Am pleased to state that their good offices are more than appreciated, and the result of their labor is very noticeable.

EDUCATIONAL.

The scholastic work is being advanced from week to week. There are four teachers allowed to this Department. This is quite an advance when compared to none at all just one year ago. Before the advent of the teachers, the school work was carried on through the assistance of monitors.

All the inmates attend school daily. The first and second divisions, consisting of the larger boys, attend the morning session, while the third and fourth divisions, or small boys, have school in the afternoon.

Just double the present number of teachers would be about the proper complement to meet the needs of the class of delinquents sent to our Reformatory, as they are very backward in their studies when entering the institution. Not more than fifteen or twenty pupils should be assigned to each teacher.

MILITARY DRILL.

The military exercises are for all, and they are being carried on daily even though no regular instructor has been assigned to this work. Through the co-operation of the Keepers in charge, we are able to keep this aid to discipline in operation. The calisthenic classes are being conducted with the assistance of monitors, under the supervision of the Keeper of each class.

FIFE AND DRUM CORPS.

The boys of the Fife and Drum Corps are making rapid progress and already a small brass band has been organized.

This class is very difficult to keep alive on account of the short terms of most of our boys. We are now favored with one lesson a week (rather small for New York City).

SINGING CLASS.

In connection with the instrumental lessons there is a singing class, which includes every boy in the house who has a musical ear, even though their voices are defective. Thus far the boys have done admirably. One hour each evening is devoted to this class. The lessons are conducted by one of the inmates under the direction of the officer in charge. These lessons contribute greatly towards introducing and perfecting a spirit of refinement and good will.

LIBRARY.

After the singing lessons the boys retire to their respective dormitories where, after a short interval devoted to calisthenic exercises, they are permitted to select from each dormitory library some good book which interests them until the hour for retiring, usually about eight o'clock.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

BRICKLAYING CLASS.

There are about fifty-four boys in this class, and specimens of their work are to be seen in the form of two small buildings attached to the Reformatory; a tunnel used as a passageway, connecting the Administration and School buildings; cement walk and yards and many other minor improvements—all of which illustrate with what care and skill the work is performed.

CEMENT BLOCK INDUSTRY.

In this department the boys learn how to make cement blocks and bricks, not only for our own use, but also supply some of the other institutions in the Department of Correction. The knowledge acquired here will be of great advantage in securing lucrative positions after leaving the school.

ELECTRICAL CLASS.

Instruction in the theory coupled with practical work in the shop, as well as repairing wherever necessary on the Island, are

the main features of this industry. Many of our boys take advantage of the knowledge acquired in this class and follow this line of work afterwards.

There is a miniature wireless apparatus for instructive purposes, and the twenty-five members of this class take a special pride in being able to demonstrate the amount of knowledge acquired in the electrical line.

PLASTERING CLASS.

This class has been in operation for a short time only. The members of the Bricklaying Class have an opportunity to learn this branch of industry as well as their own. They are very much interested and most anxious to learn this trade.

Specimens of the work of this class are on exhibition in the institution. Minor repairs are done by the members of this class.

PAINTING CLASS.

The work of the boys of this class is apparent to everyone visiting the institution. The freshness and neatness of the dormitories, dining hall, class rooms, etc., bespeak the taste and skill of these young apprentices. Sign painting and lettering form a part of the course pursued. There are twenty boys in this class.

PLUMBING CLASS.

All new work, as well as repairs done under the above heading, are done by the boys of this class. It is difficult to state the amount of work performed, owing to the poor condition of the pipes now in use, as there is a constant breaking and repairing going on.

Besides doing the plumbing and steam-fitting work of the institution, regular lessons are given by the instructor in charge. About twenty pupils are in this class, all of whom show an aptitude to learn and improve.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

This is a new departure and, although not fully equipped, there are sixteen boys in the class. Samples of the work done within the past few days give fair promise as to the success of the industry.

It is the intention to have a more complete outfit so as to be able to meet the needs of the institution.

SHOE REPAIR SHOP.

Only repair work for the institution is done in this shop. As there is no regular instructor, we have to make use of the more advanced boys to act as monitors.

TAILORING INDUSTRY.

About fifty boys are employed in this department; thirty in the morning class and twenty in the afternoon section. All the uniforms of the institution are manufactured here, as also other articles of clothing.

The boys have been constantly employed in making new work and repairing the old. Lessons in cutting are given by the instructor, and the pupils appear to be quite interested in their work.

TINSMITHING INDUSTRY.

Great credit is due the boys of this department for the amount of work done during the past year. Very few of them had any knowledge of the trade on entering the institution. After six months spent in this shop the boys have sufficient knowledge which will help them along through life, in case they wish to follow it after leaving the Reformatory. About thirty boys are employed in this class.

OTHER CHANGES.

To Commissioner Whitney we are indebted for the many improvements made during the past year, such as more industries, new kitchen, separate hospital, better table service for inmates and keepers, instruments, bats and balls for the summer amusements, white spreads for the dormitories, tooth brushes, and many other changes too numerous to relate.

We are indebted to him also for our Thanksgiving entertainment.

He has in consideration the establishing of more industries and other changes for the betterment of the Reformatory, but owing to insufficient funds he is unable to put them in operation.

Needless to state that the more industries we have, the better for maintaining good order and discipline, and also accomplishing the end for which the Reformatory was intended.

The industrial and scholastic training with the other necessary adjuncts are the great means to foster and perpetuate a proper spirit among our inmates and enable them to take their place in society as good and useful citizens and save them further downfalls during their course through life.

It is to be hoped that the proper authorities will grant our worthy Commissioner the wherewith to enable him to carry out his ideas and make the New York City Reformatory one model institution in every sense of the name, and be the means of saving to the City and State many a young man from becoming an additional burden.

To my co-workers, officers, instructors and teachers, I am truly grateful for their valued assistance during the many trying ordeals of the past year.

And to you, gentlemen of the Board of Parole, and your worthy President, Commissioner Patrick A. Whitney, I am doubly grateful for the encouragement and valued assistance given to me during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) MARTIN J. MOORE,
Overseer.

BOARD OF PAROLE
OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF
MISDEMEANANTS

148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET

NEW YORK, February 13, 1912.

GENTLEMEN—I enclose herewith statistical report for the year 1911, which has been compiled from the records of the Board of Parole, together with a summary of record of the conduct of paroled inmates, which has been prepared with the assistance of Parole Officers Andrew R. Bliss and William H. Hogan.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS R. MINNICK,
Secretary.

Number of inmates at the Reformatory, December 31, 1910	190
Number of inmates received at the Reformatory from January 1, 1911, to December 31, 1911.....	521
Number rearrested and returned for violation of parole..	33
Number returned from City Prison (released on writ in 1910)	1

 745

Of which number there were:

Discharged by Board (defective commitment).....	1
Discharged by Board (three-year limit).....	1
Discharged by Board and transferred to other institutions on their warrants.....	5
Discharged by Court order.....	5
Transferred to the New York City Penitentiary (chapter 565, Laws 1909).....	25
Transferred to the House of Refuge (chapter 565, Laws 1909)	2
Transferred to the Asylum for Criminal Insane at Mattewan, N. Y.....	1
Returned to City Prison for resentence.....	4
Deported	3
Died	1

 48

Paroled during the year.....	409
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 457

Leaving number of inmates in the Reformatory on December 31, 1911.....	288
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SUMMARY OF RECORD OF PAROLED INMATES.

Number on parole, January 1, 1911.....	175
Number paroled during year 1911.....	409
Served well and earned final discharge from parole.....	213
In foreign countries.....	1
Employed, reporting regularly and making good reports.....	190

Not employed, but reporting regularly	44	
Enlisted in United States Army or Navy	10	
<hr/>		
Conduct on parole satisfactory.....	458	or 78.42%
Returned to Reformatory for violation of parole	33	
Ordered rearrested for violation of parole, but not yet apprehended	51	
Under investigation, or temporarily lost sight of.....	7	
<hr/>		
Conduct on parole more or less unsatisfactory	91	or 15.58%
In other prisons.....	33	
<hr/>		
Returned to crime.....	33	or 5.65%
Discharged by Board—three-year limit..	2	or .35%
<hr/>		
Total.....	584	or 100.00%

REPORTS MADE BY INMATES WHILE ON PAROLE.

Number of visits made by Parole Officers at inmates' homes	3,028
Number of reports made by paroled inmates at homes of Parole Officers....	553
Number of reports made by paroled inmates at office of Board of Parole....	1,803
Number of reports made by paroled inmates at all other places.....	10
<hr/>	
Number of reports made in person by paroled inmates	2,366
Number of reports made by letter or through any other source	1,161
<hr/>	
Total number of reports made by paroled inmates.....	3,527
Number of applications for parole investigated.....	501
Number on parole, January 1, 1912.....	221

PAROLED IN CARE OF:

Parents	270
Relatives	61
Friends and acquaintances.....	30
Children's Aid Society.....	12
Chrystie Street House.....	11
Up and In Club (Brooklyn).....	12
United Hebrew Charities.....	2
Prison Association	2
Harlem Mission	2
Brace Farm School.....	1
Rev. Father Lynch (Catholic Protective Society).....	3
Rev. Mr. Bray (Protestant Chaplain, New York City Reformatory)	2
Rev. Brother Barnabas (Lincolndale Farm).....	1
Total.....	409

BIOGRAPHICAL TABLES COMPILED FROM INFORMATION RELATING TO 521 INMATES SENTENCED TO THE NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF MISDEMEANANTS DURING THE YEAR 1911.

IN RELATION TO INMATES THEMSELVES.

Educational.

		Per Cent.
Without any education (illiterate).....	46 or	8.83
Night school (simply read or write with difficulty)	10 or	1.92
Attended school in foreign countries.....	36 or	6.91
Schooling received in various prison institutions	2 or	.38
Primary grade, ordinary common school.....	97 or	18.62
Grammar grade, ordinary common school.....	300 or	57.58
High school	4 or	.77
Various schools in other States.....	13 or	2.50
College or university graduates.....	2 or	.38
Private school	1 or	.19
Various charitable institutions.....	10 or	1.92

Nominal Religious Faith or Training.

		Per Cent.
Catholic	297 or	57.01
Protestant	116 or	22.26
Hebrew	108 or	20.73

Character of Associations.

Bad	390 or	74.86
Doubtful	18 or	3.45
Fair	79 or	15.16
Good	34 or	6.53

Industrial.

Worked at trades.....	170 or	32.63
Clerks, bookkeepers and office help.....	23 or	4.41
Salesmen	10 or	1.92
Messenger, errand, cash, tool, wagon boys, newsboys, bootblacks and elevator runners..	107 or	20.54
Bakers	10 or	1.92
Barbers, waiters, servants and restaurant help..	20 or	3.84
Peddlers, fruit-stand attendants, etc.....	4 or	.77
Laborers, drivers, etc.....	104 or	19.96
Actors	3 or	.58
Chauffeurs	6 or	1.15
Jockey	1 or	.19
Sailor	1 or	.19
Bartenders	3 or	.58
Telephone operator	1 or	.19
Schoolboys	3 or	.58
Nurse	1 or	.19
Miscellaneous	54 or	10.36

Nature of Offenses.

Petit larceny	246
Attempted petit larceny.....	4
Attempted burglary, third degree.....	3
Burglary, third degree.....	4
Grand larceny, second degree.....	2
Attempted grand larceny, second degree...	2

Per
Cent.

Unlawful entry	31
Carrying burglars' tools.....	7
Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Attempted extortion	1
Injury to property.....	3

Offenses against property.....	304 or 58.35
Sending annoying letters.....	1
Attempted rape	1
Conspiracy	1
Assault, third degree.....	43
Carrying concealed weapons.....	16
Attempted assault	1
Impairing the morals of a minor.....	4

Offenses against the person.....	67 or 12.86
Soliciting alms	1
Jostling and acting suspiciously.....	5
Disorderly conduct	84
Disorderly conduct and incorrigible.....	4
Incorrigible	1
Vagrancy	26
Loitering and acting suspiciously.....	6
Suspicious person	1
Intoxication	5
Degenerate habits	3
Vicious associations	5
Attempt to sell cocaine.....	2
Malicious mischief	5
Juvenile delinquency	1
Keeping a disorderly house.....	1

Offenses against the peace.....	150 or 28.79
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Total	521 or 100.00
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Age on Admission.

1 inmate at 14 years of age	15 inmates at 23 years of age
1 inmate at 15 years of age	14 inmates at 24 years of age
85 inmates at 16 years of age	4 inmates at 25 years of age
129 inmates at 17 years of age	3 inmates at 26 years of age
95 inmates at 18 years of age	4 inmates at 27 years of age
67 inmates at 19 years of age	1 inmate at 28 years of age
40 inmates at 20 years of age	4 inmates at 29 years of age
36 inmates at 21 years of age	1 inmate at 30 years of age
20 inmates at 22 years of age	1 inmate at 32 years of age

Youngest inmate was 14 years of age.

Oldest inmate was 32 years of age.

Average age on admission, about 18 years, 8 1/5 months.

Lightest inmate weighed 83 pounds.

Heaviest inmate weighed 176½ pounds.

Average weight of inmates, 128 pounds.

Shortest inmate was 4 feet 10½ inches in height.

Tallest inmate was 6 feet 1½ inches in height.

Average height of 521 inmates was 5 feet 5 1/3 inches.

Physical Condition on Admission.

		Per Cent.
In poor health	12 or	2.30
In somewhat impaired health.	25 or	4.80
In good health.	484 or	92.90

Nativity of Inmates.

United States	390 or	74.86
Italy	34	
Austria-Hungary	27	
Russia	34	
Germany	6	
England	3	
Ireland	7	
Canada	2	
Greece	2	

		Per Cent.
France	1	
West Indies	5	
Scotland	1	
Poland	2	
Spain	1	
Roumania	2	
South America	1	
Portugal	1	
Norway	1	
Bohemia	1	

Foreign born	131 or	25.14
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Total	521 or	100.00
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Nativity of Parents of Inmates.

United States	124 or	23.80
Both parents born in same foreign country.....	320 or	61.42
Parents born in foreign countries, of different nationalities	28 or	5.37
One parent born in United States and the other parent in foreign country.....	49 or	9.41

Total	521 or	100.00
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Commitments.

Total number committed from Court of General Sessions and Criminal Branch, Supreme Court.	124 or	23.80
Total number committed from Kings County Court	30 or	5.76
Total number committed from Court of Special Sessions	225 or	43.19
Total number committed by City Magistrates, First Division	90 or	17.27
Total number committed by City Magistrates, Second Division	52 or	9.98

Total number of commitments.....	521 or	100.00
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Previous Criminal History.

		Per Cent.
Never convicted of any previous charge.....	443 or	85.03
Convicted of second offense.....	64 or	12.29
Convicted of third offense.....	12 or	2.30
Convicted of fourth offense.....	1 or	.19
Convicted of fifth offense.....	1 or	.19

So far as can be ascertained, 33.21 per cent. of inmates sentenced to the Reformatory had previously served time in other institutions, as follows:

- 56 New York Catholic Protectory, one term.
- 11 New York Catholic Protectory, two terms.
- 8 Jewish Protectory.
- 8 New York Juvenile Asylum.
- 7 Truant School.
- 10 House of Refuge.
- 29 Workhouse, Blackwells Island.
- 3 Harts Island Reform School.
- 1 City Prison.
- 1 Raymond Street Jail.
- 7 Training School.
- 5 Parental School at Flushing.
- 2 Mission of Immaculate Virgin.
- 1 Gallersdorf Prison, Vienna, Austria.
- 1 Fort Leavenworth Prison, Kansas.
- 1 Jamesburg Reformatory, N. J.
- 1 New York City Penitentiary.
- 1 Florida State Prison.
- 1 State Industrial School, Rochester, N. Y.
- 11 New York City Reformatory.
- 3 Elmira Reformatory.
- 5 Various other charitable institutions.
- 50 Previously paroled under various authorities.
- 34 Fined.

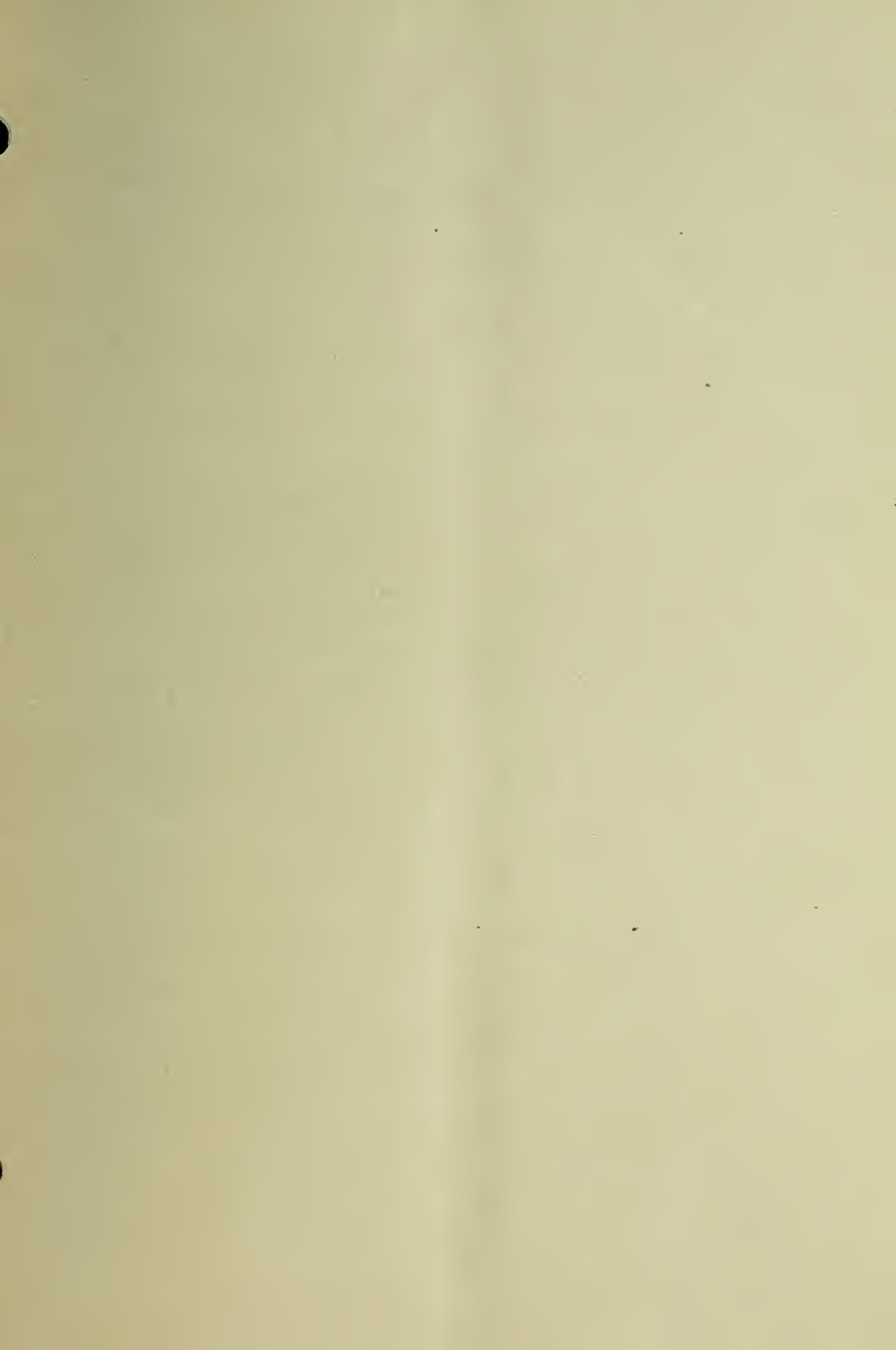
IN RELATION TO PARENTS OF INMATES.

	Per Cent.
199 Inmates had both parents living.....	38.20
27 Inmates with a stepfather or stepmother.....	5.18
135 Inmates who are under the guidance of only one parent	25.91
160 Inmates who are without the guidance of either parent	30.71
<hr/> 521	<hr/> 100.00

	Per Cent.
Insanity in ancestry.....	18 or 3.45
Epilepsy in ancestry.....	10 or 1.92
Drunkenness in ancestry....	10 or 1.92
Number of colored inmates.....	31 or 5.95
Number of married inmates.....	11 or 2.11









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**BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS**

**SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT**



**BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS**



**148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET
NEW YORK CITY**

PRESS OF
CLARENCE S. NATHAN
NEW YORK



BOARD OF PAROLE
OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS
148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET

NEW YORK, February 11, 1913.

Hon. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR,
Mayor,
City Hall, New York City:

DEAR SIR—I beg to transmit, herewith, the Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Parole of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants, for the year 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

PATRICK A. WHITNEY,
President, Board of Parole.

direct g. 9.7 Continuation

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF PAROLE

HON. PATRICK A. WHITNEY, President,
Served since Jan. 19, 1910
HON. JOHN B. MAYO.....Served since Aug. 16, 1911
HON. ROBERT J. WILKIN.....Served since Sept. 1, 1904
HON. FRED. B. HOUSE.....Served since June 1, 1909
HON. EDWARD J. DOOLEY.....Served since Dec. 1, 1904
MR. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER..Served since Sept. 1, 1904
MR. JOHN C. HEINTZ.....Served since Sept. 1, 1904
MR. ROSARIO MAGGIO.....Served since April 18, 1910
MR. RICHARD E. TROY.....Served since April 18, 1910

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF MISDEMEANANTS,
HARTS ISLAND, N. Y.,

January 31, 1913.

*To the Honorable Board of Parole,
New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants:*

GENTLEMEN:—

I submit to your Honorable Board, the Seventh Annual Report of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants for the year ending December 31, 1912.

It is needless to go into details as to the workings of the Reformatory, knowing that you are quite familiar with all that has transpired therein during the past year.

Our present surroundings and inability to remedy existing evils are apparent. Absolute segregation, with a complete and permanent staff of officers, encouraged by more remunerative salaries, would facilitate the work of reclaiming our unfortunate and erring waywards. When the farm site of 500 acres, or more, is selected and suitable buildings erected, proper segregation can then be made, with the result of reforming a larger percentage of the inmates than is possible under present conditions.

The Scholastic, Musical and Industrial Classes, as per the statistics hereafter given, indicate the progress made during the year 1912.

I am deeply indebted to my co-laborers for their good will and harmonious co-operation in the noble work of educating and uplifting, without which my feeble efforts would be futile.

To Commissioner Whitney and Professor George Friedgen, we give thanks for the Thanksgiving and Christmas entertainments, respectively. These performances were instructive, refining, entertaining and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Our zealous Chaplains, Hebrew, Protestant and Catholic, are to be congratulated on the marked spiritual and moral improvement brought about by their intelligent, wise and opportune

counsels. The physical ailments have been carefully attended to, at all hours of the day and night, by our painstaking and hardworking physician, Dr. James E. Byrne.

To the above named gentlemen, I am doubly grateful for the assistance given.

HEALTH OF INMATES.

The health of the inmates has been remarkably good, considering the indiscriminate manner in which they mingle together, coupled with the fact that they are not quarantined upon their entrance to the institution.

HOSPITAL CASES TREATED.

Crushed toes.....	8	Lacerations.....	5
Impetigo.....	1	Hernia.....	3
Fractured clavicle.....	1	Inflammatory condition of	
Insanity.....	2	the tongue.....	4
Influenza.....	6	Bubo.....	2
Simple fever.....	57	Old scar tissue.....	1
Fractured femur.....	1	Chorea.....	8
Varicose veins.....	1	Ulcerated leg.....	7
Enteritis.....	5	Rash.....	8
Kidney trouble.....	2	Dermatis.....	2
Asthma.....	2	Observation.....	1
Boils.....	19	Ulcerated cornea.....	7
Diphtheria.....	2	Stiff knee.....	1
Scalds.....	4	Pleurisy.....	10
Bronchitis.....	3	Rupture.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	1	Impaired heart.....	2
Favus.....	1	Neuralgia.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	1	Appendicitis.....	1
Ulcer.....	1	Traumatism.....	27
Cold.....	105	Acne.....	6
Eczema.....	10	Tuberculosis.....	34
Grippe.....	1	Drug habit.....	3
Pneumonia.....	14	Gastritis.....	1
Peci phlebitis.....	1	Bad teeth.....	24
Adenitis.....	2	Chancroid.....	12
Hysterica.....	7	Gonorrhoea.....	6
Syphilis.....	8	Tonsilitis.....	38

Epileptic.....	13	Constipation.....	94
Scabies.....	7	Sprains.....	16
Dementia praecox.....	1	Infected hand.....	1
Pharyngitis.....	1	Poison ivy.....	1
Rhinitis.....	1	Sprained ankle.....	1
Sexual neurasthenia.....	1		

EDUCATIONAL.

The scholastic work is of a varied character owing to the many illiterates received. Only four teachers are employed.

All the inmates attend school daily. The first and second divisions, consisting of the larger boys, attend the morning session, while the third and fourth divisions, or the small boys, have school in the afternoon.

Just double the present number of teachers would be about the proper complement to meet the needs of the class of delinquents sent to our Reformatory, as they are very backward in their studies when entering the institution. Not more than fifteen or twenty pupils should be assigned to each teacher.

MILITARY DRILL.

We are fortunate in having as our Military Instructor, Captain Edward M. Dillon of the 69th Regiment, who, in addition to his duties as Printing Instructor, voluntarily devotes his spare moments to this work. All the able-bodied inmates are required to go through these exercises. The improvement is very noticeable.

BAND.

Last year we succeeded in having a fife and drum corps, and now the institution is able to produce a brass band, second to none of the institutions in this country, where the inmates thereof are similarly situated as to time of confinement. There are thirty-five boys in the first or regular band and forty boys in the second. In addition to the band, an orchestra of twenty boys has been established. The pupils of the band are allowed one lesson a week (rather small for a city like New York). Nevertheless they are advancing in spite of all obstacles.

VIOLIN CLASS.

Twenty-five boys are enjoying the benefits of this new department. There is no allowance for an instructor, but through the kindness of our Bandmaster, Professor George Friedgen, a lesson is given weekly, gratis.

CHOIR OR SINGING CLASS.

All the inmates of the Reformatory comprise the members of this class. Lessons are given every evening, for one hour, by the officer in charge, gratis also, assisted by an inmate pianist. Band, Orchestra, Violin and Singing Classes have helped very much the tone of the institution, morally and intellectually.

LIBRARY.

After the singing lessons, the boys retire to their respective dormitories, where, after a short interval devoted to calisthenic exercises, they are permitted to select from each dormitory library some good book which interests them until the hour for retiring, usually about eight o'clock.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bricklaying and Plastering Classes.

There are about fifty-four boys in this class, and specimens of their work are to be seen in the form of two small buildings attached to the Reformatory; a tunnel used as a passageway, connecting the Administration and School Buildings; a new greenhouse; cement walk and yards and many other minor improvements—all of which illustrate with what care and skill the work is performed.

CEMENT BLOCK INDUSTRY.

In this department the boys learn how to make cement blocks and bricks, not only for our own use, but also supply some of the other institutions in the Department of Correction. The knowledge acquired here will be of great advantage in securing lucrative positions after leaving the school.

ELECTRICAL CLASS.

Instruction in the theory, coupled with practical work in the shop, as well as repairing wherever necessary on the Island, are the main features of this industry. Many of our boys take advantage of the knowledge acquired in this class and follow this line of work afterwards.

There is a miniature wireless apparatus for instructive purposes, and the twenty-five members of this class take a special pride in being able to demonstrate the amount of knowledge acquired in the electrical line.

PAINTING INDUSTRY.

The work of the boys in this class is apparent to everyone visiting the institution. The freshness and neatness of the dormitories, dining hall, class rooms, etc., bespeak the taste and skill of these young apprentices. Sign-painting and lettering form a part of the course pursued. There are twenty boys in this class.

PLUMBING CLASS.

All new work, as well as repairs, done under the above heading, is done by the boys of this class. It is difficult to state the amount of work performed, owing to the poor condition of the pipes now in use, as there is a constant breaking and repairing going on.

Besides doing the plumbing and steam-fitting work of the institution, regular lessons are given by the instructor in charge. About twenty pupils are in this class, all of whom show an aptitude to learn and improve.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

About twenty-four boys are in this department. The work performed is very creditable, considering the pupils remain only six months at most. Samples of the work done indicate the skill and industry of the boys of the class.

SHOE REPAIR SHOP.

Only repair work for the institution is done in this shop. As there is no regular instructor, we have to make use of the more advanced boys to act as monitors.

TAILORING INDUSTRY.

About thirty-five boys are employed in this department; twenty in the morning and fifteen in the afternoon section. All the uniforms of the institution are manufactured here, as also other articles of clothing.

The boys have been constantly employed in making new work and repairing the old. Lessons in cutting are given by the Instructor, and the pupils appear to be quite interested in their work.

TINSMITHING INDUSTRY.

Great credit is due the boys of this department for the amount of work done during the past year. Very few of them had any knowledge of the trade on entering the institution. After six months spent in this shop, the boys have sufficient knowledge which will help them along through life, in case they wish to follow it after leaving the Reformatory. About twenty-five boys are employed in this class.

Needless to state that the more industries we have, the better for maintaining good order and discipline, and also accomplishing the end for which the Reformatory was intended.

The industrial and scholastic training, with the other necessary adjuncts, are the great means to foster and perpetuate a proper spirit among our inmates, enabling them to take their place in society and saving them from further downfalls during their course through life.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the cordial support given at all times by the members of the Honorable Board of Parole.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARTIN J. MOORE,
Overscer.

BOARD OF PAROLE
OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS
148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET

NEW YORK, February 11, 1913.

GENTLEMEN—I enclose herewith statistical report for the year 1912, which has been compiled from the records of the Board of Parole, together with a summary of record of the conduct of paroled inmates, which has been prepared with the assistance of Parole Officers Andrew R. Bliss, William H. Hogan and James J. Flynn.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS R. MINNICK,
Secretary.

Number of inmates at Reformatory, December 31, 1911...	288
Number of inmates received at Reformatory from January 1, 1912, to December 31, 1912.....	489
Number rearrested and returned for violation of parole.....	36
Number returned from Matteawan State Hospital.....	1
	<hr/>
	814

Of which number there were:

Discharged by Board (three-year limit).....	1
Discharged by Board and transferred to other insti- tutions on their warrants.....	6
Transferred to New York City Penitentiary (Chapter 659, Section 93, Laws 1910).....	20
Transferred to the House of Refuge (Chapter 659, Section 93, Laws 1910).....	1
Transferred to Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea, N. Y.....	2
Transferred to the Asylum for Criminal Insane at Matteawan, N. Y.....	5
Transferred to the Home for Feeble-Minded on Randall's Island.....	4
Returned to City Prison for resentence.....	15
Deported.....	6
Died.....	4
	<hr/>
	64
Paroled during the year.....	465
	<hr/>
	529
	<hr/>
Leaving total number of inmates in Reformatory, December 31, 1912.....	285

SUMMARY OF RECORD OF PAROLED INMATES.

Number on parole, January 1, 1912.....	221
Number paroled during year 1912.....	465
Served well and earned final discharge from parole.....	309
In foreign countries.....	4
Employed, reporting regularly and making good reports.....	179
Not employed, but reporting regularly....	42
Enlisted in United States Army or Navy...	4
<hr/>	
Conduct on parole satisfactory.....	538 or 78.42%
Returned to Reformatory for violation of parole.....	36
Ordered rearrested for violation of parole, but not yet apprehended.....	57
Under investigation, or temporarily lost sight of.....	11
<hr/>	
Conduct on parole more or less unsatis- factory.....	104 or 15.16%
In other prisons.....	42
<hr/>	
Returned to crime.....	42 or 6.12%
Discharged by Board (three-year limit)....	1 or .15%
Died.....	1 or .15%
<hr/>	
Total.....	686 or 100.00%

REPORTS MADE BY INMATES WHILE ON
PAROLE.

Number of visits made by Parole Officers at Inmates' Homes.....	5,007
Number of reports made by Paroled Inmates at Homes of Parole Officers.....	652
Number of reports made by Paroled Inmates at Office of Board of Parole.....	2,943
Number of reports made by Paroled Inmates at all other places.....	8

Number of reports made in person by Paroled Inmates.	3,603
Number of reports made by letter, or through any other source.....	1,184
Total number of reports made by Paroled Inmates.....	4,787
Number of applications for parole investigated.....	576
Number of applications for parole refused by Board of Parole.....	56
Number on parole, January 1, 1913.....	236

PAROLED IN CARE OF:

Parents.....	315
Relatives.....	63
Friends and acquaintances.....	34
Children's Aid Society.....	20
Chrystie Street House.....	8
Upanin Club (Brooklyn).....	12
United Hebrew Charities.....	2
Brace Farm School.....	2
Rev. Thomas J. Lynch (Catholic Protective Society).....	6
Rev. Edward A. Bray (Protestant Chaplain, New York City Reformatory).....	3
Total.....	465

BIOGRAPHICAL TABLES COMPILED FROM INFORMATION RELATING TO 489 INMATES SENTENCED TO THE NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF MISDEMEANANTS DURING THE YEAR 1912.

IN RELATION TO INMATES THEMSELVES.

	<i>Educational.</i>	Per Cent.
Without any education (illiterate).....	19 or	3.89
Simply read or write with difficulty.....	3 or	.61
Attended school in foreign countries.....	47 or	9.61
Schooling received in various prison institutions...	10 or	2.05
Primary grade (public school).....	82 or	16.77
Grammar grade (public school).....	282 or	57.67

		Per Cent.
High school.....	8 or	1.64
Various schools in other States.....	23 or	4.70
College.....	1 or	.20
Private schools.....	3 or	.61
Various charitable institutions.....	11 or	2.25

Nominal Religious Faith or Training.

Catholic.....	290 or	59.30
Protestant.....	94 or	19.23
Hebrew.....	105 or	21.47

Character of Associations.

Bad.....	331 or	67.69
Doubtful.....	47 or	9.61
Fair.....	94 or	19.22
Good.....	17 or	3.48

Industrial.

Worked at trades.....	143 or	29.24
Clerks, bookkeepers and office help.....	30 or	6.14
Salesmen.....	1 or	.20
Messenger, errand, cash, tool and wagon boys.....	76 or	15.54
Telephone operator.....	1 or	.20
Newsboys, bootblacks and elevator runners.....	16 or	3.27
Cooks.....	4 or	.82
Bakers.....	8 or	1.64
Barbers, waiters, servants and restaurant help.....	20 or	4.09
Peddlers, fruit stand attendants, etc.....	10 or	2.05
Laborers, drivers, etc.....	119 or	24.34
Butchers.....	5 or	1.02
Actors.....	3 or	.61
Chauffeurs.....	2 or	.41
Porters.....	6 or	1.23
School boys.....	2 or	.41
Miscellaneous.....	40 or	28.18
No occupation.....	3 or	.61

<i>Nature of Offences.</i>		Per Cent.
Petit larceny.....	253	
Attempted petit larceny.....	1	
Burglary, 3d degree.....	1	
Attempted grand larceny.....	1	
Grand larceny, 2d degree.....	1	
Unlawful entry.....	49	
Carrying burglar's tools.....	3	
Receiving stolen goods.....	2	
Injury to property.....	3	
Attempted forgery, 3d degree.....	1	
<hr/>		
Offences against property.....	315 or	64.42
Assault, 2d degree.....	5	
Assault, 3d degree.....	21	
Carrying concealed weapons.....	12	
Impairing morals.....	3	
<hr/>		
Offences against the person.....	41 or	8.38
Soliciting alms.....	1	
Jostling.....	3	
Disorderly conduct.....	97	
Picking pockets.....	5	
Vagrancy.....	19	
Intoxication.....	1	
Degenerate habits.....	1	
Malicious mischief.....	5	
Attempt to sell cocaine.....	1	
<hr/>		
Offences against the peace.....	133 or	27.20
Total.....	489 or	100.00

Age on Admission.

2 inmates at 15 years of age.	9 inmates at 23 years of age.
93 inmates at 16 years of age.	9 inmates at 24 years of age.
104 inmates at 17 years of age.	2 inmates at 25 years of age.
92 inmates at 18 years of age.	6 inmates at 26 years of age.
68 inmates at 19 years of age.	1 inmate at 27 years of age.
37 inmates at 20 years of age.	2 inmates at 28 years of age.
39 inmates at 21 years of age.	1 inmate at 29 years of age.
23 inmates at 22 years of age.	1 inmate at 30 years of age.

Youngest inmate was 15 years of age.

Oldest inmate was 30 years of age.

Average age on admission, about 18 years, 2 2/3 months.

Lightest inmate weighed 73 pounds.

Heaviest inmate weighed 185 1/2 pounds.

Average weight of inmates, 129 pounds.

Shortest inmate was 4 feet in height.

Tallest inmate was 6 feet 1 1/4 inches in height.

Average height of 489 inmates was 5 feet, 5 5/9 inches.

Physical Condition on Admission.

		Per Cent.
In poor health.....	8 or	1.64
In somewhat impaired health.....	50 or	10.22
In good health.....	431 or	88.14

Nativity of Inmates.

United States.....	344 or	70.35
Italy.....	43	
Austria-Hungary.....	29	
Russia.....	44	
Germany.....	7	
England.....	3	
Ireland.....	7	
Canada.....	1	
Greece.....	1	
France.....	1	
West Indies.....	2	
Poland.....	2	
Turkey.....	3	
Holland.....	1	
Bermuda.....	1	
Foreign born.....	145 or	29.65
Total.....	489 or	100.00

<i>Nativity of Parents of Inmates.</i>		Per Cent.
United States.....	115 or	23.52
Both parents born in same foreign country.....	303 or	61.96
Parents born in foreign countries, of different nationalities.....	25 or	5.11
One parent born in United States and the other parent in foreign country.....	46 or	9.41
Total.....	489 or	100.00

Commitments.

Total number committed from Court of General Sessions.....	115 or	23.52
Total number committed from County Court of Kings.....	30 or	6.14
Total number committed from County Court of Queens.....	1 or	.20
Total number committed from Supreme Court, Criminal Branch.....	1 or	.20
Total number committed from Court of Special Sessions.....	211 or	43.15
Total number committed by City Magistrates, First Division.....	93 or	19.02
Total number committed by City Magistrates, Second Division.....	38 or	7.77
	489 or	100.00

Previous Criminal History.

Never convicted of any previous charge.....	445 or	91.00
Convicted of second offence.....	27 or	5.52
Convicted of third offence.....	10 or	2.05
Convicted of fourth offence.....	7 or	1.43

So far as can be ascertained, 29.65 per cent. of inmates sentenced to the Reformatory had previously served time in other institutions, as follows:

65 New York Catholic Protectory, one term.

8 New York Catholic Protectory, two terms.

- 10 Jewish Protectory.
- 10 New York Juvenile Asylum.
- 3 Training School.
- 5 Parental School at Flushing.
- 9 Truant School.
- 3 House of Refuge.
- 25 Workhouse, Blackwell's Island.
- 1 City Prison.
- 1 Raymond Street Jail.
- 6 New York City Penitentiary.
- 11 New York City Reformatory.
- 5 Elmira Reformatory.
- 1 Concord, Mass., Reformatory.
- 1 House of Correction, Boston, Mass.
- 1 Nassau County Jail.
- 1 Workhouse, Boston, Mass.
- 1 Philadelphia County Prison.
- 1 Albany County Penitentiary.
- 1 White Plains Jail.
- 1 Providence County Jail.
- 6 Various Charitable Institutions.

40 previously paroled under various authorities.

31 Fined.

IN RELATION TO PARENTS OF INMATES.		Per Cent.
229 inmates had both parents living.....		46.83
158 inmates who are under the guidance of only one parent.....		32.31
102 inmates who are without the guidance of either parent.....		20.86
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489		100.00

	Per Cent.
Insanity in ancestry.....	16 or 3.27
Epilepsy in ancestry.....	8 or 1.64
Drunkenness in ancestry.....	8 or 1.64
Number of colored inmates.....	26 or 5.32
Number of married inmates.....	8 or 1.64





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AUG 2 1916

**BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS**

**EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT**

AUG 2 1915

**BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS**



**148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET
NEW YORK CITY**



BOARD OF PAROLE
OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS
148 East Twentieth Street

NEW YORK, February 10, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor,
City Hall, New York City:

DEAR SIR—I beg to transmit, herewith, the Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Parole of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants, for the year 1913.

Respectfully submitted,

KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS,
President, Board of Parole.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF PAROLE

HON. KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS, President,	
	Served since Jan. 1, 1914
HON. JOHN B. MAYO.....	Served since Aug. 16, 1911
HON. ROBERT J. WILKIN.....	Served since Sept. 1, 1904
HON. FRED. B. HOUSE.....	Served since June 1, 1909
HON. EDWARD J. DOOLEY.....	Served since Dec. 1, 1904
DR. RUFUS P. JOHNSTON.....	Served since Mar. 10, 1914
DR. CHAS. F. MCKENNA.....	Served since Feb. 10, 1914
DR. ALBERT C. BONASCHI.....	Served since Apr. 10, 1914
MR. SAMUEL A. LEWISOHN.....	Served since Mar. 14, 1914
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HON. PATRICK A. WHITNEY.....	Retired Jan. 1, 1914
MR. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER.....	Retired Feb. 1, 1914
MR. JOHN C. HEINTZ.....	Retired Feb. 1, 1914
MR. ROSARIO MAGGIO.....	Retired Feb. 1, 1914
MR. RICHARD E. TROY.....	Retired Feb. 1, 1914

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF MISDEMEANANTS,
HARTS ISLAND, N. Y.

January 31, 1914.

*To the Honorable Board of Parole,
New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants.*

GENTLEMEN :

I submit to your Honorable Board the Eighth Annual Report of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants for the year ending December 31, 1913.

Once more I wish to reiterate what I have frequently stated pertaining to the condition of our institution: that it is away below the standard desired, owing to the insufficient force at our command to properly care for the moral, educational, industrial and physical training of the inmates entrusted to us.

As said inmates are sent here for reformation as well as custody, it is our desire and aim to effect a real reform among them if we have sufficient and proper help. It is a physical impossibility to do this with the inadequate force allotted to the Reformatory. We have exactly the same number of Keepers as we had four years ago when our census was less than one-half the present number.

Although space in our buildings is limited, still with a full complement of officers we could sub-divide the inmates into smaller groups according to age and disposition, thus enabling those in charge to exercise the proper vigilance and care as to their morals, physical training, etc.

We should have double the present number of Keepers; our teaching staff should be trebled; more industries established; complete segregation of the Reformatory inmates from the Workhouse prisoners; and a permanent musical instructor instead of the small allowance of one day a week. The Reformatory is in existence over eight years, and up to the present time

neither a clerk nor a typewriter has been allowed. A hospital helper, assisted by inmates, attempts to keep the institution records, and the Superintendent has to be his own secretary.

Whatever success has been achieved during the past year is due solely and entirely to my co-laborers whose hours of duty are not measured, they repeatedly working overtime to supply the deficiency in help which should be allowed.

In order to ensure permanency and efficiency in the staff of officers, I earnestly advocate separate entrance examinations, more remunerative salaries and better maintenance, and that said officers shall not be transferable to any other institution in the Department of Correction. As it requires special tact and training for reformatory work, our officers should be of a high order and of such a type to meet the necessary requirements. Furthermore, the Superintendent being on the ground and in daily contact with his officers should be the judge as to the competency and fitness of those under his charge. If such good work has been done in the past with this insufficient force, subject to continual and unprepared for changes, how much more could be accomplished by the adoption of the foregoing recommendations.

MILITARY DRILL.

Supplementing my remarks in regard to efficient work performed by my co-laborers, I wish to state that there is no provision made for a military instructor, but through the kindness of Captain Edward M. Dillon, of the 69th Regiment, the boys are favored and benefited by his instructions. These military exercises have a marked influence over our inmates, not only while in the institution, but also in after life.

In addition to his other duties as instructor of printing in the Reformatory, Captain Dillon finds time every day to devote to the military drill.

HEALTH OF THE INMATES.

Owing to the varied character of the work performed here, and the advantages accruing from the military and calisthenic exercises, the health of the inmates has been remarkably good, especially when taking into consideration the indiscriminate manner in which they mingle together, coupled with the fact that they are not quarantined upon their entrance to the institution.

CLINIC CASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER
31, 1913.

Acne	8	Heroinism	7
Abscess	17	Heart trouble	1
Appendicitis	5	Herpes	5
Boils	15	Itch	3
Bruises	1	Injured nose	1
Bronchitis	18	Laceration	15
Burns	2	La Grippe	13
Crushed hands	3	Morphineism	3
Colds	29	Neuralgia	5
Chancroid	31	Neurasthenia	1
Constipation	112	Ottis Media	9
Carbuncles	3	Pleurisy	9
Conjunctivitis	13	Rheumatism	15
Dipsomania	2	Sty	3
Diarrhoea	36	Scabies	4
Eczema	8	Syphilis	8
Epileptic	1	Sprained wrist	1
Entritis	3	Simple fever	26
Epileptic fits	2	Tuberculosis	11
Fractured ankle	1	Tonsilitis	56
Gonorrhoea	24	Ulcers	1
Hemorrhage	1	Lumbago	1

EDUCATIONAL.

The scholastic work is of a varied character owing to the many illiterates received. Only four teachers are employed.

All the inmates attend school daily. The first and second divisions, consisting of the larger boys, attend the morning session, while the third and fourth divisions, or small boys, have school in the afternoon.

Just treble the present number of teachers would be about the proper complement to meet the needs of the class of delinquents sent to our Reformatory, as they are very backward in their studies when entering the institution. Not more than fifteen or twenty pupils should be assigned to each teacher.

BAND.

There are two hundred boys taking advantage of the privilege given to study some instrument. About fifty in the first band, sixty in the second band, and ninety in the third, or beginners' class. In addition to the brass band, an orchestra has been established. At present there are twenty boys in it. Eighty lessons are allowed for in the yearly budget. However, with constant practice the boys are able to make a very creditable showing. Professor George Friedgen, assisted by Professor Anton Richter, deserves great credit for the remarkable progress of these young musicians.

VIOLIN.

Forty-five are enjoying the benefits of this new department. There is no allowance for an instructor, but through the kindness of one of our school teachers, Mr. William Keyes, lessons are given daily.

CHOIR OR SINGING CLASS.

All the inmates of the Reformatory comprise the members of this class; lessons are given every evening for one hour, by the officer in charge, assisted by an inmate pianist. Band, orchestra, violin and singing classes have helped very much the tone of the institution, morally and intellectually.

LIBRARY.

After the singing lessons the boys retire to their respective dormitories where—after a short interval devoted to calisthenic exercises—they are permitted to select from each dormitory library some book which interests them until the hour for retiring, usually about eight o'clock.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

ELECTRICAL CLASS.

Instruction in the theory, coupled with practical work in the shop, as well as repairing wherever necessary on the Island, are the main features of this industry. Many of our boys take advantage of the knowledge acquired in this class and follow this line of work afterwards.

There is a miniature wireless apparatus for instructive purposes, and the twenty-five members of this class take a special pride in being able to demonstrate the amount of knowledge acquired in the electrical line.

PAINTING INDUSTRY.

The work of the boys in this class is apparent to everyone visiting the institution. The freshness and neatness of the dormitories, dining hall, class rooms, etc., bespeak the taste and skill of these young apprentices. Sign-painting and lettering form a part of the course pursued. There are twenty boys in this class.

PLUMBING CLASS.

All new work, as well as repairs, under the above heading are done by the boys of this class. It is difficult to state the amount of work performed owing to the poor condition of the pipes now in use, as there is a constant breaking and repairing going on. The hot water heating system of the new greenhouse has been installed by the boys of this class. The work speaks for itself.

Besides doing the plumbing and steam-fitting work of the institution, regular lessons are given by the instructor in charge. About twenty pupils are in this class, all of whom show an aptitude to learn and improve.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

About twenty-four boys are in this department. The work performed is very creditable, considering the pupils remain only six months at most. Samples of the work done indicate the skill and industry of the boys of the class.

SHOE REPAIR SHOP.

Only repair work for the institution is done in this shop. As there is no regular instructor we have to make use of the more advanced boys to act as monitors, under the supervision of the instructor in tailoring.

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About forty boys are employed in this department; twenty in the morning and twenty in the afternoon section. All the uniforms of the institution are manufactured here also other articles of clothing. The boys have been constantly employed in making new work and repairing the old. Lessons in cutting are given by the instructor, and the pupils appear to be quite interested in their work.

TINSMITHING INDUSTRY.

Great credit is due the boys of this department for the amount of work done during the past year. Very few of them had any knowledge of the trade on entering the institution. After six months spent in this shop, the boys have sufficient knowledge to help them along in life in case they wish to follow it after leaving the Reformatory. About twenty-five boys are employed in this class.

BRICKLAYING AND PLASTERING CLASSES.

There are about thirty boys in this class and specimens of their work are to be seen in the form of two small buildings attached to the Reformatory; a tunnel used as a passageway, connecting the administration and school buildings; new greenhouse; cement walk and yards and many other minor improvements, all of which illustrate with what care and skill the work is performed.

GARDENING AND FARMING CLASS.

About forty boys are in this class. It is very gratifying to know how interested the boys of this class are in their work.

FLORICULTURE.

We have not enough work for all who wish to join this class. It is a marked success, and many, if not all, of the boys of this class do very well after leaving the institution.

With the introduction of the following industries, our Reformatory would be nicely equipped:

Photography, photo-engraving, wood-carving, lead-light or stained glass work, shoemaking, blacksmithing and wheelwright, machine shop, bakery, laundry, chair-caning, stocking knitting, typewriting, stenography and telegraphy classes, also the harness industry.

As mentioned in other reports, I again repeat that the more scholastic, musical and military training we have, the more effective will be the reformatory influence over our inmates.

We are indebted to Major E. J. Winterroth, of the Winterroth Piano Co., 8 Union Square, for ten second-hand pianos. The valuable wood in these pianos can be used by the boys in our wood-working class.

To Commissioner Patrick A. Whitney, through the kindness of Mr. James J. Barry, theatrical agent, we owe our Thanksgiving entertainment, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

To Spalding Brothers, for contributing in such a practical manner to the sports of our boys, a special vote of thanks is due. About one hundred dollars' worth of goods have been donated for our numerous baseball teams.

About fifteen teams were formed last season, thus affording a large number of inmates to participate in this sport.

Our sincere thanks then to Spalding Brothers for their generous donation of baseball paraphernalia.

Our zealous Chaplains, Hebrew, Protestant and Catholic, are to be congratulated on the marked spiritual and moral improvement brought about by their intelligent, wise and opportune counsels.

The physical ailments have been carefully attended to, at all hours of the day and night, by our painstaking and hardworking physician, Dr. Schechter.

Owing to the short term of confinement in the Reformatory, very little good can be effected. I therefore recommend that the

term of detention be made at least one year when the proper accommodations will have been secured.

Before concluding, I wish once more to impress upon your minds, and to remove all doubt to the contrary, that were it not for the interest, devotedness and energy manifested by my co-laborers on all occasions, a state of chaos and riot would have prevailed in the Reformatory.

As a rule the real workers seldom get any credit for their devotion and overtime, especially in work of this kind, where it is hidden from the public eye.

I trust that with the coming year, the New York City Reformatory will receive due consideration from those who have it in their power to remedy its present evils and grant us the wherewithal to make it the model institution of the country.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the cordial support and encouragement given at all times by the members of the Board of Parole.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARTIN J. MOORE,
Overseer.

BOARD OF PAROLE
OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS
148 East Twentieth Street

NEW YORK, February 10, 1914.

GENTLEMEN—I enclose herewith statistical report for the year 1913, which has been compiled from the records of the Board of Parole, together with a summary of record of the conduct of paroled inmates, which has been prepared with the assistance of Parole Officers Andrew R. Bliss, William H. Hogan and James J. Flynn.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS R. MINNICK,
Secretary.

Number of inmates at Reformatory, December 31, 1912...	285
Number of inmates received at Reformatory from January 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913.....	570
Number rearrested and returned for violation of parole...	45
Number returned from Matteawan State Hospital.....	4
	<hr/>
	904

Of which number there were:

Discharged by Board (three-year limit).....	2
Discharged by Board and transferred to other institutions on their warrants.....	4
Discharged by Board, on report of physician.....	3
Transferred to New York City Penitentiary (Chapter 659, Section 93, Laws 1910).....	21
Transferred to Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea, N. Y.	1
Transferred to Asylum for Criminal Insane, Matteawan, N. Y.....	3
Transferred to the Home for Feeble-Minded, Randall's Island	2
Returned to City Prison for re-sentence.....	14
Released on court order.....	4
Deported	8
Died	1
	<hr/>
	63
Paroled during the year.....	494
	<hr/>
	557
Leaving total number of inmates in Reformatory, December 31, 1913	347

SUMMARY OF RECORD OF PAROLED INMATES.

Number on parole, January 1, 1913.....	236
Number paroled during year 1913.....	494

 730

Served well and earned final discharge from parole	328
In foreign countries.....	2
Employed, reporting regularly and making good reports	187
Not employed, but reporting regularly....	45
Enlisted in United States Army or Navy..	3

 Conduct on parole satisfactory.....565 or 77.40%

Returned to Reformatory for violation of parole (warrants, 1913).....	38
Ordered rearrested for violation of parole; not yet apprehended.....	55
Under investigation, or temporarily lost sight of	7

 Conduct on parole more or less unsatis-
factory100 or 13.70%

In other prisons.....	52
Returned to Reformatory on new charge..	7

Returned to crime.....	59 or	8.08%
Discharged by Board (three-year limit). ..	2 or	.27%
Committed to Home for Feeble-Minded, Randall's Island	1 or	.14%
Committed to Kings Park Insane Asylum. ..	1 or	.14%
Died	2 or	.27%

 Total730 or 100.00%

WARRANTS.

January 1, 1913, unserved warrants on hand.....	115
Number issued during 1913.....	125

Total number of warrants.....	240
-------------------------------	-----

Of which number there were:

Withdrawn	8
1912, executed and paroled inmates returned to Re- formatory	7
1913, executed and paroled inmates returned to Re- formatory	38
1912, paroled inmates sent to other prisons.....	7
1913, paroled inmates sent to other prisons.....	31
1913, deported	1
Discharged by three-year limit.....	41

Total number of warrants disposed of during 1913..	133
--	-----

Leaving number of warrants on hand January 1, 1914	107
---	-----

REPORTS MADE BY INMATES WHILE ON PAROLE.

Number of visits made by Parole Officers at inmates' homes 6,467

Number of reports made by paroled inmates at homes of Parole Officers.....	878
---	-----

Number of reports made by paroled inmates at office of Board of Parole.....	3,429
--	-------

Number of reports made by paroled inmates at all other places.....	13
---	----

Number of reports made in person by paroled inmates.	4,320
--	-------

Number of reports made by letter, or through any other source	1,225
--	-------

Total number of reports made by paroled inmates.....	5,545
--	-------

Number of applications for parole investigated.....	613
---	-----

Number of applications for parole refused by Board of Parole	79
Number on parole, January 1, 1914.....	239

PAROLED IN CARE OF:

Parents	349
Relatives	90
Friends and acquaintances.....	22
Children's Aid Society.....	8
Chrystie Street House.....	11
Upanin Club, Brooklyn.....	10
Salvation Army Hotel.....	1
Brace Farm School.....	1
Rev. Edward A. Bray, Protestant Chaplain, New York City Reformatory	2
Total	494

BIOGRAPHICAL TABLES COMPILED FROM INFORMATION RELATING TO 570 INMATES SENTENCED TO THE NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF MISDEMEANANTS DURING THE YEAR 1913.

IN RELATION TO INMATES THEMSELVES.

<i>Educational.</i>	Per Cent.
Without any education (illiterate).....	17 or 2.98
Simply read or write with difficulty.....	7 or 1.23
Attended school in foreign countries.....	40 or 7.02
Schooling received in various prison institutions...	7 or 1.23
Primary grade (public school).....	112 or 19.65
Grammar grade (public school).....	342 or 60.00
High school	8 or 1.40
Various schools in other states.....	21 or 3.69
College	2 or .35
Private schools	3 or .52
Various charitable institutions.....	11 or 1.93

Nominal Religious Faith or Training.

		Per Cent.
Catholic	322 or	56.49
Protestant	106 or	18.60
Hebrew	141 or	24.74
Buddhist	1 or	.17

Character of Associations.

Bad	516 or	90.53
Doubtful	13 or	2.28
Fair	30 or	5.26
Good	11 or	1.93

Industrial.

Worked at trades.....	167 or	29.30
Clerks, bookkeepers and office help.....	55 or	9.65
Salesmen	8 or	1.41
Messenger, errand, cash, tool and wagon boys....	73 or	12.81
Telephone operator	2 or	.35
Newsboys, bootblacks and elevator runners.....	17 or	2.98
Cooks	6 or	1.05
Bakers	6 or	1.05
Barbers	6 or	1.05
Waiters, servants and restaurant help.....	14 or	2.46
Peddlers, fruit stand attendants, etc.....	11 or	1.93
Laborers	62 or	10.88
Drivers	67 or	11.76
Butchers	5 or	.88
Actors	4 or	.70
Chauffeurs	3 or	.53
Porters	2 or	.35
Musician	1 or	.17
Conductor	1 or	.17
Sailor	4 or	.70
Gardener	1 or	.17
Bartender	1 or	.17
Shoemaker	5 or	.88
Miscellaneous	49 or	8.60

<i>Nature of Offences.</i>		Per Cent.
Petit larceny	269	
Burglary	1	
Attempted petit larceny.....	2	
Burglary, 3d degree.....	5	
Unlawful entry	60	
Carrying burglar's tools.....	3	
Injury to property.....	4	
Attempted forgery	1	
Forgery, 2d degree.....	1	
Offences against property.....		346 or 60.70
Assault, 3d degree.....	23	
Assault	2	
Carrying concealed weapons.....	21	
Impairing morals	1	
Violation of the White Slave Traffic Act....	1	
Offences against the person.....		48 or 8.42
Soliciting alms	3	
Jostling and picking pockets.....	4	
Disorderly conduct	122	
Vagrancy	24	
Intoxication	3	
Malicious mischief	2	
Possessing drugs	15	
Riding freight trains.....	3	
Offences against the peace.....		176 or 30.88
Total		570 or 100.00

Age on Admission.

82 inmates at 16 years of age.	22 inmates at 22 years of age.
135 inmates at 17 years of age.	9 inmates at 23 years of age.
150 inmates at 18 years of age.	7 inmates at 24 years of age.
79 inmates at 19 years of age.	5 inmates at 25 years of age.
48 inmates at 20 years of age.	2 inmates at 26 years of age.
29 inmates at 21 years of age.	1 inmate at 30 years of age.
1 inmate at 32 years of age.	

Youngest inmate was 16 years of age.

Oldest inmate was 32 years of age.

Average age on admission, about 17 years, 10½ months.

Lightest inmate weighed 83 pounds.

Heaviest inmate weighed 217 pounds.

Average weight of inmates, 130½ pounds.

Shortest inmate was 3 feet, 7½ inches in height.

Tallest inmate was 6 feet, 1 inch in height.

Average height of 570 inmates was 5 feet, 5 1/3 inches.

Physical Condition on Admission.

		Per Cent.
In poor health.....	57 or	10.00
In somewhat impaired health.....	130 or	22.81
In good health.....	383 or	67.19

Nativity of Inmates.

		Per Cent.
United States	437 or	76.67
Italy	40	
Austria-Hungary	20	
Russia	33	
Germany	8	
England	7	
Ireland	1	
Canada	1	
France	3	
West Indies	4	
Turkey	1	
Finland	1	
Roumania	7	
Switzerland	1	
Norway	3	
East Indies	1	
Africa	1	
Bohemia	1	

Foreign born 133 or 23.33

Total 570 or 100.00

<i>Nativity of Parents of Inmates.</i>		Per Cent.
United States	143 or	25.09
Both parents born in same foreign country.....	340 or	59.65
Parents born in foreign countries, of different na- tionalities	32 or	5.61
One parent born in United States and the other parent in foreign country.....	55 or	9.65
Total	570 or	100.00

<i>Commitments.</i>		Per Cent.
Number committed from Court of General Sessions.....	161 or	28.25
Number committed from County Court of Kings...	30 or	5.26
Number committed from County Court of Rich- mond	4 or	.70
Number committed from Supreme Court, Criminal Branch	3 or	.53
United States District Court.....	1 or	.17
Number committed from Court of Special Sessions.....	204 or	35.79
Number committed from Magistrates' Court, 1st Division	123 or	21.58
Number committed from Magistrates' Court, 2d Division	44 or	7.72
		570 or 100.00

<i>Previous Criminal History.</i>		Per Cent.
Never convicted of any previous offence.....	469 or	82.28
Convicted of second offence.....	79 or	13.86
Convicted of third offence.....	19 or	3.33
Convicted of fourth offence.....	3 or	.53

So far as can be ascertained, 23.51 per cent. of inmates sentenced to the reformatory had previously served time in other institutions, as follows:

- 37 New York Catholic Protectory, one term.
- 4 New York Catholic Protectory, two terms.
- 3 New York Catholic Protectory, three terms.
- 2 Jewish Protectory.

- 13 New York Juvenile Asylum.
- 4 Training School.
- 12 Truant School.
- 8 House of Refuge.
- 37 Workhouse, Blackwell's Island.
- 1 City Prison, Manhattan.
- 1 New York City Penitentiary.
- 15 New York City Reformatory.
- 3 Elmira Reformatory.
- 2 Concord, Mass., Reformatory.
- 2 Albany Penitentiary.
- 1 Workhouse, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 1 County Jail, Boston, Mass.
- 1 Oneida County Penitentiary.
- 1 New Haven Jail.
- 1 New Jersey Reformatory, Rahway, N. J.
- 1 County Jail, Richmond, S. I.
- 1 Jamesburg Reformatory, New Jersey.
- 1 Ohio Penitentiary.
- 1 House of Correction, Boston, Mass.
- 1 Onondaga County Penitentiary.
- 16 various charitable institutions.

38 previously paroled under various authorities.

15 fined.

	Per Cent.
IN RELATION TO PARENTS OF INMATES.	
297 inmates had both parents living.....	52.11
181 inmates who are under the guidance of only one parent	31.75
92 inmates who are without the guidance of either parent	16.14
<hr/>	<hr/>
570	100.00

	Per Cent.
Insanity in ancestry	20 or 3.51
Epilepsy in ancestry.....	5 or .88
Drunkenness in ancestry.....	5 or .88
Number of colored inmates.....	21 or 3.69
Number of married inmates.....	11 or 1.93





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**BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS**

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**NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT**

**BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE
NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY
OF MISDEMEANANTS**



**MUNICIPAL BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY**



PAROLE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF
NEW YORK

Municipal Building, New York

March 15, 1916.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor, City of New York.

DEAR SIR—I am transmitting you herewith a copy of the report of the New York City Reformatory for the years 1914 and 1915 made to the Board of Parole by Louis E. Lawes, Superintendent, together with the statistical tables giving information on various points relating to the inmates of the Reformatory and of the work of the Board of Parole in connection with paroled inmates. Further detail as to the New York City Reformatory, particularly as to the physical aspects of the Reformatory, changes of personnel, etc., will be found in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Correction for the years 1914 and 1915.

Respectfully yours,

KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS,
Chairman, Parole Commission.

100-1576-100-1

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF PAROLE

1914-1915

HON. KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS, President,	
	Served since Jan. 1, 1914
HON. JOHN B. MAYO.....	Served since Aug. 16, 1911
HON. ROBERT J. WILKIN.....	Served since Sept. 1, 1904
HON. FRED B. HOUSE.....	Served since June 1, 1909
HON. EDWARD J. DOOLEY.....	Served since Dec. 1, 1904
DR. RUFUS P. JOHNSTON.....	Served since Mar. 10, 1914
DR. CHARLES F. McKENNA....	Served since Feb. 10, 1914
DR. ALBERT C. BONASCHI.....	Served since Apr. 10, 1914
MR. SAMUEL A. LEWISOHN...	Served since Mar. 14, 1914
HON. MOSES HERMANN.....	Served since July 12, 1915
HON. JAMES J. McINERNEY....	Served since July 12, 1915
HON. CORNELIUS F. COLLINS..	Served since Feb. 1, 1915

HON. JOHN B. MAYO.....	Retired Jan. 31, 1915
HON. FRED B. HOUSE.....	Retired Dec. 28, 1915
HON. EDWARD J. DOOLEY.....	Retired Dec. 28, 1915
HON. MOSES HERMANN	Retired Dec. 28, 1915
HON. JAMES J. McINERNEY.....	Retired Dec. 28, 1915
HON. ROBERT F. WILKIN.....	Resigned July 11, 1915
HON. CORNELIUS F. COLLINS. ..	Resigned July 11, 1915
DR. CHARLES F. McKENNA.....	Resigned Mar., 1915
DR. RUFUS P. JOHNSTON.....	Retired Dec. 28, 1915
DR. ALBERT C. BONASCHI.....	Retired Dec. 28, 1915
HON. KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS,	
	Retired Dec. 28, 1915
MR. SAMUEL A. LEWISOHN.....	Retired Dec. 28, 1915

NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY

HARTS ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.

January 31, 1916.

*To the Honorable Parole Commission,
Municipal Building.
New York City.*

DEAR MADAM AND SIRS :

I respectfully submit to your Honorable Commission, the Ninth Annual Report of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants for the years ending December 31, 1914, and December 31, 1915.

As you are aware, the present surroundings at Harts Island are far from ideal, but the removal of the institution to New Hampton Farms, Orange County, which contains six hundred and ten acres of ground, will allow us to build a modern farm and industrial institution.

During the past two years, and especially the last ten months of 1915, the training has been along military, scholastic, musical and industrial lines.

Each inmate upon admission, after being bathed and clothed in institutional uniform, is taken to the hospital where a thorough physical and mental examination by the physician is given. He is then interviewed by the Superintendent and assigned to a division according to age, physical condition and mentality. Our present inadequate facilities prevent a more thorough classification and segregation.

The inmate is then assigned to the "Awkward Squad" and is taught calisthenics and is instructed by a competent officer in the fundamentals of the school of the recruit, manual of arms, etc., according to the regulations of the U. S. Army.

The absence of a gymnasium makes it essential that the individual inmate's sense of co-ordination and physical health be

built up by some other agency with the assistance of the military band, composed entirely of inmates; this is done by the battalion executing the "Butts Manual" to music and without command.

Discipline is a process of education, and the first step to a clean mind is a healthy body, and the Superintendent wishes to thank Dr. Amster and Dr. Judkowitz for unselfish efforts in co-operating for increased efficiency along these lines.

HEALTH OF INMATES

Owing to the unfitness, insecurity and absolute inadequacy of the old hospital and drug room, located in the north wing of the Mess Hall Building, we were compelled to remove them to the south and central wings of the upper floor of the Industrial Building. The south wing is occupied as the general hospital and drug room and the central wing as the Isolation Ward for communicable diseases. This change has given us a beautiful, roomy, well-lighted and heated and a perfectly sanitary hospital, and has enabled us to institute more modern and efficient methods for the treatment of disease. The drug room is built of concrete, is sufficiently roomy and is adequately equipped with drugs and surgical supplies and appliances. The narcotics are kept in a separate closet in the drug room, under a double lock, and the keys in the sole charge of the physician. We have full reason to be proud of our hospital now and need make no apologies for it as heretofore.

For the third successive year, during the months of August and September, Harts Island was visited by a severe epidemic of typhoid fever; this was of a more virulent type than usual, and in our institution, I regret to state, we had 22 cases and 7 deaths. By orders of the Commissioners of Health and Correction, our typhoid cases were sent to the Metropolitan and City Hospitals on Blackwells Island for treatment, and in that way the duration of the epidemic was shortened, so that by September 15th, we were entirely free of typhoid cases. This epidemic was probably caused by the poor sewerage system, as a result of which the contagious excrement of typhoid carriers was conveyed all over the island.

Both during and after the epidemic, elaborate precautions were taken. Refuse and garbage were thoroughly treated; extreme care was taken in the handling of food and milk; the water was boiled; all food-stuffs, dining halls and kitchens were screened and only hot foods were served. The sewers, which emptied their contents either on the surface of the water or the beach, were extended to beyond the low water mark. The beaches were cleaned and disinfected; bathing on them was prohibited, and all urinals and privies were constantly disinfected. A number of cess pools and disused wells were cleaned and filled in, and we intend, as soon as the spring arrives, to carry out the most extreme measures for cleanliness and sanitation, to prevent the outbreak of another epidemic. As this institution intends to remove to New Hampton early in the spring of 1916, we will profit by the lessons taught us on Harts Island, and make every effort to have a good sewage disposal plant and modern and sanitary plumbing and so remove any possibility of another epidemic and its lamentable results.

During this epidemic all the inmates were vaccinated with anti-typhoid vaccine, and we are now doing this as a routine to all newly admitted inmates. This is a wise and efficacious measure, as experience has proven vaccination to be a preventative and a palliative.

Except for this epidemic the health of the inmates has been remarkably good, there being only a few serious illnesses. Most of the diseases are such as are absolutely not preventable in an institution with a dormitory system and its resulting intimate contact of the occupants.

A clinic is held daily, except Sundays, for the treatment of all ambulatory cases. Emergency treatment is, of course, given at all times; minor surgical cases are treated, the major operations are sent to the Workhouse Hospital on Blackwells Island. There is no dental treatment given except extractions done by the physicians, but I sincerely hope that this fault and many others will be corrected when the new home at New Hampton will be completed.

ANNUAL HOSPITAL REPORT

Disease	Cases
Tonsilitis	199
Pediculosis	55
Influenza	39
Syphilis	4
Pneumonia	4
Rheumatism	14
Observation for mental condition	38
Typhoid fever	22
Typhoid reaction	14
Typhoid suspect	7
Scabies	19
Convalescent post operative	9
Colitis	18
Orchitis	6
Auto-intoxication	7
Facial neuralgia	4
Adenitis	2
Migraine	18
Appendicitis	2
Quinsy sore throat	2
Obstipation	3
Neuralgia	2
Laryngitis	4
Endocarditis	5
Hemorrhoids	1
Cephalalgia	4
Bronchitis	4
Delirium tremens	1
Tuberculosis	3
Burn, extensive	1
Dislocated jaw	1
Stye	3
Rectal abscess	1
Erysipelas	1
Colles fracture	1

Disease	Cases
Eczema	1
Gonorrhœa	4
Epilepsy	1
Myalgia	1
Cellulitis of Hand.....	1
Hernia	5
Lacerated finger	1
Flat foot	1
Furunculosis	2
Trachoma	1
Constipation	8
Sprained arm	1

During the year 1915 there were 7,025 cases treated at the daily clinics for a large variety of ailments.

EDUCATIONAL

The scholastic work has heretofore been lacking in definite purpose, and as no record was kept of results obtained, it hardly justified its existence.

We are endeavoring to stimulate and encourage initiative and originality by suitable rewards, such as increased writing and visiting privileges and an increased dietary.

Daily record is now kept of each pupil's conduct, proficiency in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, history, spelling and penmanship. At the end of each week an average is made, and the inmates showing the greatest improvement are given additional rewards, while those showing indifference are proportionately penalized.

The inmate is most invariably deficient in education, partially due to mental inferiority which renders development difficult, though in many cases it is lack of opportunity.

Mental effort is extremely distasteful, and most inmates will volunteer extra manual labor to avoid study.

Teachers should bear in mind that the institutional school is

a place for character forming, for the readjusting of anti-social tendencies and of biased ideas and faulty conceptions.

We have four citizen teachers who receive less money than is paid to teachers in the city schools, and as we must secure our teachers through the Board of Education I think that an increase in salary would enable us to attract and hold efficient men.

A competent school principal should be appointed in order that this important factor of reformatory work shall not become a monotonous routine measure.

MILITARY

The military instructor, who was also an instructor of printing, severed his connection with the institution in the early summer. An institutional officer is now detailed regularly to instruct all recruits in soldierly requirements. All inmates physically able are required to go through these military exercises.

A battalion consisting of four companies, made up according to divisions, is officered, from the Major down, by inmates and gives a very presentable and soldier-like drill.

BAND

The influence of flowers, pictures, clean books and music are all desirable, humanizing agencies, and the institutional band has a great influence in properly toning up the institution.

The band has about thirty inmates in the A. M., or beginners' class, and about forty-five in the P. M., or regular music class.

Professor George Friedgen, ably assisted by Professor Anton Richter, have worked wonders considering the obstacles under which they have labored.

LIBRARY

Through the assistance of the Prison Association and the Public Travelling Library of New York City we have gotten together two thousand volumes of good books which are being read by the inmates with interest. Reading is permitted between

the hours of six and eight-thirty each evening, and no restriction is placed on the number of books an inmate may receive.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

The Industrial Department is composed of an Electrical Class, Painting Industry, Plumbing Class, Shoe Repair Shop, Tinsmithing Class and Carpentry Industry.

No correlation exists between trade and scholastic work, and the trade schools have not been developed along definite outline plans as a modern trade school should be. The necessary materials have been lacking for making the industries profitable, but in view of the vast amount of work to be accomplished at the new site of the Reformatory at New Hampton, no definite recommendations are made at this time.

During the past year we have kept a population at New Hampton ranging from fifty to two hundred inmates, preparing the necessary accommodations in order that the new site may as speedily as possible contain a modern farm and industrial institution which shall both educate and reform.

In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation for the cordial support and active co-operation of the former Commissioner of Correction, Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, the present Commissioner, Burdette G. Lewis, and the Honorable Board of Parole.

To my fellow workers both at Harts Island and New Hampton I wish to express my thanks for their hearty co-operation without which success would be impossible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) LOUIS E. LAWES,
Superintendent.

PAROLE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF
NEW YORK

Municipal Building, New York

NEW YORK, March 13, 1916.

Hon. KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS, Chairman, Parole Commission of The City of New York, Municipal Building, New York City:

DEAR MADAM—I enclose herewith statistical report for the years 1914 and 1915, which has been compiled from the records of the Board of Parole, together with a summary of record of the conduct of the paroled inmates, which has been prepared with the assistance of Parole Officers Andrew R. Bliss, William H. Hogan and James J. Flynn.

Respectfully,

THOS. R. MINNICK,
Secretary.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PAROLE
OF THE NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF
MISDEMEANANTS FOR THE YEARS 1914 AND
1915.

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1914.
Number of inmates at Reformatory.....	347	490
	1914.	1915.
Number of inmates received at the Reformatory	747	703
Number rearrested and returned for violation of parole.....	34	74
Number returned from Matteawan State Hospital	2	2
	— 783 —	— 779 —
	1,130	1,269

Of which number there were:

	1914.	1915.
Discharged by Board (three-year limit).....	4	4
Discharged by Board and transferred to other in- stitutions on their warrants.....	1	9
Discharged by Board on report of physician...	1	3
Transferred to New York City Penitentiary...	20	15
Transferred to Home for Feeble-Minded, Ran- dall's Island	5	..
Transferred to Matteawan State Hospital.....	..	8
Returned to Court for re-sentence.....	20	4
Released on Court order.....	3	4
Died	2	8
Escaped	3	14
Paroled during the year.....	581	828
	640	897
Leaving number of inmates in Reformatory, December 31, 1915		372

SUMMARY OF RECORD OF PAROLED INMATES

	1914.	1915.
Number on parole January 1st.....	239	307
Number paroled during.....	581	828
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	820	1,135
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1914.	1915.
Served well and earned final discharge from parole. 338	509	
Employed, reporting regularly and making good reports... 195	290	
Not employed, but reporting regularly. 96	81	
Enlisted in U. S. Army and Navy... 7	7	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Conduct on parole satisfactory 636 or 77.56%	887 or 78.15%	
Returned to Reformatory for violation of parole 27	64	
Ordered rearrested for violation of parole; not yet apprehended 75	104	
Under investigation, or temporarily lost sight of 11	11	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Conduct on parole more or less unsatisfactory 113 or 13.78%	179 or 15.77%	

	1914.	1915.
In other prisons.....	56	48
Returned to Reformatory on new charge.	6	6
Returned to crime..	62 or 7.56%	54 or 4.76%
Discharged by Board (three-year limit)	6 or .73%	4 or .35%
Died while on parole....	....	8 or .70%
Committed to Feeble-Minded Home or Insane Asylum	3 or .37%	3 or .27%
Total	820 or 100.00%	1,135 or 100.00%

WARRANTS.

Unserved warrants on hand, January 1, 1914.....	107	January 1, 1915..	118
Number issued during 1914.....	120	1915..	189
Total number of warrants..	227		307
Of which number there were:			
	1914		1915
Withdrawn	5		8
Executed and paroled inmates returned to Reformatory..	34		75
Paroled inmates sent to other prisons	25		18
Paroled inmate returned to Reformatory on new charge ..			1
Discharged by three-year limit	45		46
Discharged—joined U. S. Army			2
Total number of warrants disposed of during.....	109		150
Leaving number of warrants on hand, January 1, 1915.....	118	January 1, 1916..	157

REPORTS MADE BY INMATES WHILE ON PAROLE.

	1914.	1915.
Number of visits made by Parole Officers at inmates' homes	6,435	7,146
Number of reports made by paroled inmates at homes of Parole Officers.....	661	1
Number of reports made by inmates at office of Board of Parole.....	3,250	7,054
Number of reports made by paroled inmates at all other places.....	9	15
Number of reports made in person by paroled inmates	3,920	7,070
Number of reports made by letter or through any other source.....	1,258	797
Total number of reports made by paroled inmates	5,178	7,867
Number of applications for parole investigated	671	1,081
Number of applications for parole refused by Board of Parole.....	87	120
January 1, 1915.	January 1, 1916.	
Number on parole.....	307	382

PAROLED IN CARE OF:

	1914.	1915.
Parents	408	568
Relatives	96	147
Friends and acquaintances.....	20	60
Children's Aid Society.....	5	10
Chrystie Street House.....	18	9
Upanin Club, Brooklyn.....	14	20
Home for Homeless Boys.....	13	10
Rev. Edward A. Bray, Protestant Chaplain of the New York City Reformatory.....	2	..
St. Vincent de Paul Society, Bronx.....	5	..
Catholic Protectory Society.....	..	3
Russian Home .....	..	1
Total	581	828

BIOGRAPHICAL TABLES COMPILED FROM INFORMATION RELATING TO INMATES SENTENCED TO THE NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF MISDEMEANANTS DURING THE YEARS 1914 AND 1915

IN RELATION TO INMATES THEMSELVES

Educational

	1914	1915
Without any education (illiterate).....	35	21
Simply read or write with difficulty.....	12	1
Attended school in foreign countries.....	55	48
Schooling received in various prison institutions....	1	2
Primary Grade	130	87
Grammar Grade	466	490
High School	10	23
College	3	2
Various schools in other States.....	30	23
Various charitable institutions.....	5	6

Nominal Religious Faith or Training

Catholic	484	442
Protestant	110	106
Hebrew	153	154
Atheist .....	..	1

Character of Associations

Bad	627	470
Doubtful	68	160
Fair	43	45
Good	9	28

Industrial

Worked at trades.....	210	168
Clerks, bookkeepers and office help.....	90	73

	1914	1915
Salesmen and canvassers.....	10	19
Messenger, errand, cash, tool and wagon boys.....	65	101
Telegraph operator	1	2
Telephone operator	2	2
Civil engineer .....	..	1
Newsboys, bootblacks and elevator runners.....	18	17
Cooks and bakers.....	13	6
Barbers	12	4
Waiters, servants and restaurant help.....	24	22
Peddler, fruit stand attendants, etc.....	7	11
Laborers	108	67
Drivers	103	73
Butchers	8	4
Actors	2	5
Chauffeurs	6	9
Porters	6	5
Packers	4	9
Musicians	2	..
Conductors	1	2
Collector .....	..	3
Interpreter .....	..	1
Stenographer and typists.....	2	3
Sailors	3	3
Blacksmiths	4	1
Brakemen .....	..	3
Bartender .....	..	1
Farmers and gardeners.....	7	22
Longshoremen .....	..	5
Artist	1	..
Draughtsman	1	..
Usher .....	..	1
Shoemakers	5	3
Schoolboys	4	6
No employment .....	..	6
Miscellaneous	28	45

Nature of Offenses

	1914	1915
Petit larceny	335	305
Attempted petit larceny	2	1
Burglary, third degree	1	..
Attempted burglary, third degree	2	3
Unlawful entry	70	66
Carrying burglar's tools	4	4
Injury to property...	3	2
Attempted forgery...	2	1
Receiving stolen goods	2	1
<hr/>		
Offenses against property	421 or 56.36%	383 or 54.48%
Assault, third degree.	24	33
Assault	2	1
Carrying concealed weapons	28	25
Attempted extortion..	..	3
Impairing morals	3	4
Indecent exposure ...	1	2
Conspiracy	1
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Offenses against the person	58 or 7.76%	69 or 9.82%

	1914	1915
Jostling and picking pockets	6	..
Disorderly conduct...	137	123
Vagrancy	19	23
Malicious mischief...	1	2
Selling and possessing drugs	104	99
Soliciting alms .....	..	2
Intoxication	2
Unlawfully conducting business under an assumed name..	1	..
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Offenses against the peace	268 or 35.88%	251 or 35.70%

Age on Admission

	1914	1915
Number of inmates at 16 years of age.....	74	65
Number of inmates at 17 years of age.....	110	100
Number of inmates at 18 years of age.....	161	169
Number of inmates at 19 years of age.....	146	135
Number of inmates at 20 years of age.....	81	80
Number of inmates at 21 years of age.....	61	57
Number of inmates at 22 years of age.....	42	46
Number of inmates at 23 years of age.....	33	23
Number of inmates at 24 years of age.....	18	12
Number of inmates at 25 years of age.....	8	7
Number of inmates at 26 years of age.....	5	4
Number of inmates at 27 years of age.....	3	3
Number of inmates at 28 years of age.....	2	2
Number of inmates at 29 years of age.....	1	..
Number of inmates at 31 years of age.....	1	..
Number of inmates at 32 years of age.....	1	..
Average age on admission for year 1914....	19 yrs., 2¼ months	
Average age on admission for year 1915....	20 yrs.	

Physical Condition on Admission

	1914	1915
In poor health.....	59 or 7.90%	49 or 6.97%
In somewhat impaired health.	168 or 22.49%	215 or 30.58%
In good health.....	520 or 69.61%	439 or 62.45%

Nativity of Inmates

	1914	1915
United States	560 or 74.97%	558 or 79.37%
Italy	62	35
Russia	45	49
Austria-Hungary	37	23
Germany	8	6
England	7	3
Greece	6	5
Ireland	5	3
West Indies	4	2
Canada	2	3
Roumania	2	6
Holland	2	..
Syria	2	2
Turkey	1	..
Finland	1	..
British Guiana	1	..
Argentine Republic..	1	..
Poland	1	1
Norway .....	..	1
Scotland .....	..	2
France .....	..	1
Persia .....	..	3
Foreign born	187 or 25.03%	145 or 20.63%
Total	747 or 100.00%	703 or 100.00%

Nativity of Parents of Inmates.

	1914.	1915.
United States	185 or 24.77%	177 or 25.18%
Parents born in same foreign country	460 or 61.58%	440 or 62.59%
Parents born in foreign countries, of different nationalities	45 or 6.02%	33 or 4.69%
One parent born in the United States and the other in foreign country.	57 or 7.63%	53 or 7.54%
Total	747 or 100.00%	703 or 100.00%

Commitments.

	1914.	1915.
Number committed from Court of General Sessions	177 or 23.69%	181 or 25.75%
Number committed from County Court of Kings.	51 or 6.83%	48 or 6.83%
Number committed from County Court of Bronx.	1 or .13%	11 or 1.56%
Number committed from County Court of Queens ..	.. ..	11 or 1.56%
Number committed from County Court of Richmond'	4 or .54%	4 or .57%
Number committed from Court of Special Sessions, Manhattan	227 or 30.59%	191 or 27.17%
Number committed from Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn	84 or 11.25%	67 or 9.53%

	1914.	1915.
Number committed from the Court of Special Ses- sions, Bronx	31 or 4.15%	29 or 4.13%
Number committed from Court of Special Ses- sions, Queens	4 or .54%	9 or 1.28%
Number committed from Court of Special Ses- sions, Richmond	2 or .27%	1 or .14%
Number committed from Magistrate's Court, First Division	131 or 17.53%	114 or 16.22%
Number committed from Magistrate's Court, Sec- ond Division	35 or 4.68%	36 or 5.12%
Number committed from Criminal Branch, Su- preme Court .....	.. ..	1 or .14%
Total	747 or 100.00%	703 or 100.00%

Previous Criminal History.

	1914.	1915.
Never convicted of any pre- vious offense	669 or 89.56%	590 or 83.93%
Convicted of a second offense	61 or 8.16%	95 or 13.51%
Convicted of a third offense.	15 or 2.01%	16 or 2.28%
Convicted of a fourth offense	2 or .27%	2 or .28%

So Far as Can Be Ascertained the Following Number of Inmates Sentenced to the Reformatory During the Years 1914 and 1915 Had Previously Served Time in Other Institutions, as Follows:

	1914.	1915.
New York Catholic Protectory.....	6	25
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	3	7
Hawthorne School .....	..	11
Training School	2	5
Truant School	2	12
House of Refuge.....	15	3
Workhouse, Blackwell's Island.....	23	24
City Prison, Manhattan.....	3	1
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	2	3
City Prison, Queens.....	..	2
New York City Penitentiary.....	5	..
New York City Reformatory.....	21	16
Shirley Reformatory, Massachusetts.....	1	..
Elmira Reformatory	2	..
Albany Penitentiary	2	..
Erie County Penitentiary.....	..	2
Onondaga Penitentiary	1	..
Snake Hill Penitentiary.....	1	1
Trenton Penitentiary	1	..
Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N. H.....	1	..
Fort Leavenworth Prison, Kansas.....	1	..
U. S. Military Prison, Governor's Island.....	1	..
Jamesburg Reformatory, New Jersey.....	..	1
Mineola Jail, Mineola, Long Island.....	..	1
Salem Jail, Massachusetts.....	..	1
Various charitable institutions.....	5	6
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Previously paroled under various authorities...	5	59
Fined	2	22

In Relation to Parents of Inmates.

	1914.	1915.
Inmates had both parents living	340 or 45.52%	390 or 55.47%
Inmates who were under the guidance of only one parent	250 or 33.46%	208 or 29.59%
Inmates who were without the guidance of either parent	157 or 21.02%	105 or 14.94%

	1914.	1915.
Insanity in ancestry.....	13 or 1.74%	17 or 2.42%
Epilepsy in ancestry.....	2 or .27%	5 or .71%
Drunkenness in ancestry...	7 or .94%	6 or .85%
Number of colored inmates.	22 or 2.94%	11 or 1.56%
Number of married inmates.	15 or 2.01%	25 or 3.58%

PAROLE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF
NEW YORK

KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS, Chairman,

Served since Dec. 28, 1915

BERTRAM DE N. CRUGER Served since Dec. 28, 1915

ALEXANDER McKINNY Served since Dec. 28, 1915

BURDETTE G. LEWIS, *ex officio* . . Served since Dec. 28, 1915

ARTHUR WOODS, *ex officio* Served since Dec. 28, 1915



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